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BEAVER ARGUS.

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☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

THE SEER.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

"I Lear the far off voyager's horn,
I see the Yankee's trail—
His foot on every mountain pass,
On every stream his sail.

He's whittling round St. Mary's Falls,
Upon his loaded wain:
He's tearing on the pictured rocks
His fresh tobacco stain.

I hear the mattock in the mine,
The axe-stroke in the dell,
The clamor in the Indian lodge,
The Jesuit's chapel bell.

I see the war-like trappers come
From Mississippi springs;
And war-paint'd chiefs, with their painted brows,
And eagle-plumes and rings.

For forest lake and waterfall,
I see the pedler show;
The mighty meeting with the mean,
The lofty with the low.

I hear the tread of pioneers
Of nations yet to be;
The first low wash of waves, where soon
Shall roll a human sea.

The rudiments of empire here
Are plastic yet and warm;
The chaos of a mighty world
Is rounding into form.

Each rude and jostling fragment soon
Its fitting place shall find—
The raw material of a State,
Its muscle and its mind.

And westward, with the star which leads
The New World in its train,
Equipped with all the arts of old,
Go sweeping o'er the plain.

The snowy cones of Oregon
Are blushing in its way;
And California's golden sands
Gleam brighter in its ray.

Hon. R. J. Walker's Resignation

OF THE

GOVERNORSHIP OF KANSAS.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

Sensations Produced by the Administration.

WASHINGTON CITY Dec 15, 1857.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State:

SIR:—I resign the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. I have been most reluctantly forced to this conclusion, after an anxious and careful consideration of my duty to the country, to the people of Kansas, to the President of the United States, and to myself. The grounds assumed by the President in his late message to Congress, and in recent instructions, in connection with the events now transpiring here and in Kansas, admonish me that as Governor of that Territory, it will be no longer in my power to preserve the peace, or promote the public welfare.

At the earnest solicitation of the President, after repeated refusals, the last being in writing, I finally accepted this office upon his letter showing the danger and difficulties of the Kansas question, and the necessity of my undertaking the task of adjustment. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the great sacrifices to me, personal, political and pecuniary, I felt that I could no more refuse such a call from my country, through her chief magistrate, than a soldier, in battle, who is ordered to command a forlorn hope. I accepted, however on the express condition that I should advocate the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people for ratification or rejection.

These views were clearly understood by the President and all his Cabinet. They were distinctly set forth in my letter of acceptance to this office, on the 26th of March last, and reiterated in my inaugural address, on the 27th of May last as follows: "Indeed, I cannot doubt that the Convention, after having framed a State Constitution, will submit it for ratification or rejection, by the then actual *bona fide* resident citizens of Kansas." With these views, well known to the President and the Cabinet, and approved by them, I accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas.

My instructions from the President, thro' the Secretary of State, under date of the 15th March last, sustains "the regular Legislature of the territory in assembling in Convention to form a Constitution," and they express the opinion of the President that "when such Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting, for or against the instrument. And the expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

I repeat, then, as my clear conviction that unless the Convention submit the Constitution to the vote of all the actual settlers in Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the Constitution will be, and ought to be rejected by Congress. This inaugural most distinctly asserted that it was not the question of slavery merely (which I believed to be of little practical importance then in its application to Kansas) but the entire Constitution, which shall be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. These were my words on that subject in my inaugural:—"It is not merely, shall slavery exist or disappear from Kansas, but shall the great principles of self-government and State sovereignty be maintained or subverted."

In my inaugural I proceed further to say, "the people may, by a subsequent vote, defeat the ratification of the Constitution." I designate this as a "great constitutional right," and add that the Convention is the servant, and not the master of the people.

In my official despatch to you of the 2d of June last, a copy of that inaugural address was transmitted to you, for further information of the President and his Cabinet. No exception was ever taken to any portion of that address. On the contrary, it is distinctly admitted by the President in his Message, with commendable frankness that my instructions in favor of the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people were "general and unqualified."

By that inaugural, and subsequent addresses, I was pledged to the people of Kansas, to oppose by all lawful means, the adoption of any Constitution which was not fairly and fully submitted to their vote for ratification or rejection. These pledges I cannot recall so. Violate, without personal dishonor, and the abandonment of fundamental principles, and therefore, it is impossible for me to suppose what is called the Lecompton Constitution, because it is not submitted to the vote of the people for ratification or rejection.

I have until now maintained the principle that sovereignty is vested exclusively in the people of each State, and that it performs its first and highest function in forming a State Government and State Constitution. This highest act of sovereignty, in my judgment, can only be performed by the people themselves, and cannot be delegated to conventions or other intermediate bodies. Indeed the whole doctrine of the sovereignty of conventions, as distinct from that of the people—of conventional or delegated sovereignty, as contradistinguished from State or popular sovereignty—has never been discarded by me, and was never heard of, to my knowledge, during the great canvass of 1856. This is the great principle of State right and State sovereignty maintained in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of the years '98 and '99 sustained by the people in the great political revolution of the year 1800, and embraced in that amendment to the Federal Constitution, adopted under the auspices of Mr Jefferson, declaring that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by the States, are reserved to the States respectfully, or to the people." The reservation to the States is as separate States, in exercising the powers granted by their State Constitutions; and the reservation to "the people" is to the people of the several States admitted, or inchoate, in exercising the sovereign right of framing or amending their State Constitution.

This view was set forth in my printed address, delivered at Natchez Mississippi, in January, 1833, against nullification, which received the complimentary sanction of the great and good Madison, the principle founder of the Constitution, as shown by a letter of Hon. Charles J Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, as published in the *Globe*, at Washington, in 1836. By this clause of the Federal Constitution, the sovereignty of the people of each State, is clearly reserved and especially their own exclusive right to form, in all its entirety, their own State Constitution.

I shall not enter fully into the argument of this question at this period, but will merely state that this is the position I have ever occupied, and my reasons for entertaining this opinion are clearly and distinctly set forth in the printed pamphlet, published over my signature, on the 13th of June, 1856, and then extensively circulated, from which I quote as follows:—Under our confederate system sovereignty is that highest political power which, at its pleasure, creates governments and delegates authority to them. Sovereignty grants powers, but not sovereign powers; otherwise it might extinguish itself by making the creature of its will the equal or superior of its creator Sovereignty makes constitutions, and through them establishes governments, distributing the exercise of the granted power among the legislative, executive and judicial departments.

"The Constitution is not sovereign, because it is created by sovereignty, the government is not sovereign for the same reason, much less any department of that Government. Having defined sovereignty, we must not confound the power with its source or exercise. That is, sovereignty is one thing; where it resides or how it is to be exercised, is another. Under the system of European despotism, sovereignty was claimed to reside in Kings and Emperors under the sacreligious idea of the Divine Right of Kings, and the blasphemous doctrine was that Sovereigns, in legitimate succession—although stained with crimes and blackened with infamy—were clothed by the Deity with absolute power to rule their subjects, who held nothing but the privilege granted by the Crown.

Such were the absurd and impious dogmas, to which the people of Europe, with few exceptions, have been compelled to submit, by the bayonet sustained by the potent authority of superstition. Under this theory, the people were mere ciphers, sub-deities—the sole representatives on earth of the governing power of the Almighty. Our doctrine is just the reverse, making the people the only source of sovereign power. But what people? With us, sovereignty rests exclusively with the people of each State. By the revolution, each colony, acting for itself alone, separated from Great Britian, and sanctioned the Declaration of Independence. Each colony having thus become a State, government acted for itself alone, under the Continental Congress.

Each State acted for itself alone, in acceding to the Articles of Confederation in 1778. And each State acted for itself alone, in framing and ratifying, each for itself, the Constitution of the United States Sovereignty then, with us, rests with, or rests exclusively with the people of each State. The Constitution of the United States is not sovereign, for it was created by the States, each exercising for itself the highest political power called sovereignty. For the same reason the Government of the United States is not sovereign, nor does it exercise any sovereign powers. It exercises only "delegated powers," as declared by the Constitution, and those powers only which are granted by that instrument.—Delegated powers are not sovereign powers, but are powers granted by sovereignty; sovereignty being the highest political power, cannot be delegated. It is indivisible. It is a unit, incapable of partition. Hence the great error of supposing that sovereignty is divided between the States, and the United States. The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law and obligatory as such. But a law is not sovereignty, but an act of sovereignty. All laws imply law makers, and in this case those who framed and ratified this supreme law, were those sovereignties called the States, each acting exclusively for itself, uncontrolled by any sister State, except by the moral force of its influence and example.

The Government of the United States, possessing, as we have shown, no sovereignty, but only delegated powers, to them alone it must look for the exercise of all constitutional authority in the Territories, as well as in the States. For there is not a single power granted by the Constitution to this Government, in a Territory, which is not granted in a State, except the power to admit new States into the Union, which, as shown by the Madison papers, the framers of the Constitution, as first demonstrated in my Texas papers, refuse to limit to our then existing Territories.

"In the Territories, then as well as in the States, Congress possesses no sovereignty and can exercise only the powers delegated by the Constitution, and all the powers not thus granted are dormant or reserved powers, belonging in common to all the States as co-equal joint tenants there of that highest political power called sovereignty.

It will be perceived that this doctrine that "sovereignty makes Constitutions," that "sovereignty rests exclusively with the people of each State, that "sovereignty cannot be delegated," that "it is inalienable, indivisible," a "unit incapable of partition," are doctrines ever regarded by me as fundamental principles of public liberty, and of the Federal Constitution. It will be seen that these views which I have entertained were not framed to suit any emergency in Kansas, but were my life long principles, and were published over my own signatures twelve months before my departure to that Territory, and when I never thought of going to Kansas.

These rights I have ever regarded as fully secured to the people of "all the territories" in adopting their State Constitution by the Kansas and Nebraska Bill. Such is the construction given to that act by Congress in passing the Minnesota bill, so justly applauded by the President. Such is the construction of this Kansas act by its distinguished author, not only in his late most able argument, but in addresses made and published by him long antecedent to that date, showing that this sovereign power of the people in acting upon a State Constitution is not confined to the question of slavery, but includes all other subjects embraced in such an instrument. Indeed, I believe the Kansas and Nebraska bill would have violated the rights of sovereignty reserved to the people of each State by the Federal Constitution, if it had deprived them, or Congress should now deprive them, of the right of voting for or against their State Constitution.

The President, in his message, thinks that the rights secured by this bill to the people, in acting upon their State Constitution, are confined to the slavery question, but I think, as shown in my address before quoted, that "sovereignty is the power that makes Constitutions and Governments," and that not only the slavery clause in a State constitution, but all others, must be submitted.

The President thinks that sovereignty can be delegated, at least in part. The President believes that sovereignty is divisible between conventions and the people, to be exercised by the former on all subjects but slavery, and by the latter only on that question. Whereas, I think that sovereignty is 'inalienable' and 'indivisible'—a unit incapable of partition; and "that it cannot be delegated" in whole or in part. It will not be denied that sovereignty is the only power that can make State Constitutions, and that it rests exclusively with the people; and if it is inalienable, and cannot be delegated, as I have shown, then it can only be exercised by the people themselves.

Under our own Government, we know no sovereigns but the people. Conventions are composed of 'delegates.' They are mere agents or trustees, exercising, not a sovereign, but a delegated power, and the people are the principals. The power delegated to such conventions can properly only extend to the framing of the Constitution, but its ratification or rejection can only be performed by the power where sovereignty alone rests, namely, the people themselves. We must not confound sovereign with delegate powers. The provisional authority of a Convention to frame a Constitution, and submit it to the people, is a delegated power; but sovereignty alone, which rests exclusively with the people can ratify and put in force that Constitution. And this is the true doctrine of popular sovereignty, and I know of no such thing as does the Federal Constitution recognize as delegated or conventional sovereignty.

The President in a very lucid passage in his able message, gives unanswerable reasons why the people, and not conventions, should decide the question of slavery, in framing a State Constitution. He says very truly, that from the necessary division of the inchoate State districts, a majority of the delegates may think one way and the people another, and that the delegates, as was in the case of Kansas, may violate their pledges, or fail to execute the will of the people. And why does not this reasoning apply with equal force to all other questions embodied in the State Constitution? And why should the question of slavery alone override and extinguish the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and the right of self government?

Most fortunately this is no sectional question, for it belongs alike to the States, admitted, or inchoate, of the South as of the North.

It is not a question of slavery but of States rights, and of State and popular sovereignty; and my objections to the Lecompton Constitution are equally strong, whether Kansas, under its provisions, should be made a free or a slave State. My objections are based upon the violation of the right of self-government, and of forcing any constitution on the people against their will, whether it recognized freedom or slavery. Indeed the first question which the people ought to decide in forming a government for any inchoate State, is whether they will change or not from a territorial to a State Government.

Now, as no one, who with me denies federal or territorial sovereignty, will contend that a territorial Legislature is sovereign, or represents sovereignty; or that such a Legislature—a mere creation of Congress—can transfer sovereignty, which it does not possess, to a Territorial Convention, this change from a Territorial to a State Government can only be made by the power where sovereignty rests, namely—the people. Yet a State Government is forced upon the people of Kansas, by the Lecompton Constitution, whether they will or not—for they can only vote for the Constitution, and not against it.

But besides the change from a Territorial to a State Government, which the people of Kansas alone have the right to make, in the framing of a State Constitution, there are many momentous questions included in that instrument. It covers all the powers of State Government. There is the Bill of rights, the *Magna Charta of the liberties of a free people*, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial functions, the taxing power, the elective franchise, the great question of education, the sacred relations of husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, and all the rights affecting life, liberty and property. There is also the question of State debts, of banks and paper money, and whether they shall be permitted or prohibited. As all free Governments, as stated by Mr. Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, depend upon "the consent of the governed," how can it be known who her the people would assent to the Constitution, unless it is submitted to their vote for ratification or rejection?

But if acquiescence can be presumed in any case, surely it cannot be in that of Kansas; where so many of the delegates violated their pledge to submit the Constitution itself to the vote of the people; when the delegates who signed the Constitution, represented scarcely one-tenth of the people, and where nearly one-half of the counties of the Territory were disfranchised, and, by no fault of theirs, did not, and could not give a single vote at the election of delegates to the Convention.

I have heretofore discussed this subject mainly on the question that Conventions are not sovereign, and cannot rightfully make a State Constitution without its submission to the vote of the people, for its ratification or rejection. Yet, surely, even those who differ with me on this point, must concede, especially under the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, it is only such Conventions can be called sovereign as have been truly elected by the people and represent their will. On reference, however, to my address of the sixteenth of September last, on the tax qualification question, (a copy of which was immediately transmitted for the information of the President and Cabinet,) it is evident that the Lecompton Convention was not such a body. That Convention had vital—not technical—defects, in the very substance of its organization, under the territorial law, which could only be cured, in my judgment, as set forth in my inaugural and other addresses, by the submission of the constitution for ratification or rejection by the people.

On reference to the Territorial law under which the Convention was assembled, thirty-four regularly organized counties were named as election districts for delegates to the Convention. In each and all these counties, it was required by law that a census should be taken, and the voters registered. And when this was completed, that delegates to the Convention should be apportioned accordingly. In nineteen of these counties there was no census taken, and therefore there could be no such apportionment there of delegates based upon such census. And in fifteen of these counties there was no registry of voters.

These fifteen counties, including many of the oldest organized counties of the Territory, were entirely disfranchised and did not give, and (by no fault of their own) could not give, a solitary vote for delegates to the Convention. This result was superinduced by the fact that the Territorial Legislature had appointed all the Sheriffs and Probate Judges in all these counties, to whom was assigned the duty, by law, of making this census and registry. These officers were political partizans, dissenting from the views of the people of these counties, as proved by the election of October last. These officers, from want of funds as they allege, neglected or refused to take any census, and make any registry in these counties, and therefore they were entirely disfranchised, and could not, and did not give a single vote at the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention—And here I wish to call attention to the distinction, which will appear in my inaugural address, in reference to those counties where the voters were fairly registered, and did not vote. In such counties, where a full and free opportunity was given to register and vote, and they did not choose to exercise that priviledge, the question is very different from those counties where there was no census or registry, and no vote was given or could be given, however anxious the people might be to participate in the election of delegates to the Convention. Nor could it be said these counties acquiesced, for whatever they endeavored, by subsequent census or registry of their own to supply this defect occasioned by the previous neglect of the Territorial officers, the delegates thus chosen were rejected by the Convention. I repeat, that in nineteen counties out of the thirty-four, there was no census, and in fifteen counties out of thirty-four there was no registry, and not a solitary vote was given for delegates to the Convention in any of these counties.

Surely, then, it cannot be said that such a Convention, chosen by scarcely more than one-tenth of the present voters of Kansas, represented the people of that Territory, and could rightfully impose a constitution upon them without their consent. These nineteen counties, in which there was no census, constituted a majority of the Counties of the Territory and these fifteen counties in which there was no registry, gave a much larger vote at the October election, even in the six month's qualification, than the whole vote given to the delegates who signed the Lecompton Constitution on the 7th of November last. If, then, sovereignty can be delegated, and Conventions, as such, are sovereign, which I deny, surely it must be only in such cases as when such Conventions are chosen by the people; which we have seen was not the case as regards the late Lecompton Convention. It was for this, among other reasons, that, in my inaugural and other addresses, I insisted that the constitution should be submitted to the people by the Convention, as the only means of curing the vital defect in its organization. It was, therefore, among other reasons, when, as you know, the organization of the so-called Topeka State Government, and as a consequence an inevitable civil war and conflict with the troops must have ensued, these results were prevented by my assuring, not only the abolitionists, as has been erroneously stated—for my address was not to them but to the people of Kansas—that in my judgment the constitution would be submitted fairly and freely for ratification or rejection by their vote, and that if this was not done, I would unite with them, the people, as I now do, in "lawful opposition" to such a procedure.

The power and responsibility being devolved exclusively upon me by the President, of using the Federal army in Kansas to suppress insurrection, the alternative was distinctly presented to me by the question propounded at Topeka of arresting revolution by the slaughter of the people or of preventing it, together with that civil war which must have extended throughout the Union, by the solemn assurance then given, that the right of the people to frame their own government, so far as my power extendeded, should be maintained. But for this assurance it is a conceded fact that the Topeka State Government there assembled in legislative session, would have been put into immediate and actual operation, and that a sanguinary collision with the Federal army and civil war must have ensued, extending, it is feared, throughout the Union.

Indeed the whole idea of an inaugural address originated in the alarming intelligence which had reached Washington city of perilous and incipient rebellion in Kansas. This insurrection was rendered still more formidable on my reaching the Territory, by the near approach of the assembling of the revolutionary State Legislature, and the very numerous mass conventions by which it was sustained. In truth I had to choose between arresting that insurrection, at whatever cost of American blood, by the Federal arms, or to prevent the terrible catastrophe, as I did, by my pledges to the people, of the exertion of all my power to obtain a fair election; and a submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people, for ratification or rejection.

My inaugural and other addresses were therefore really in the nature of proclamations so often issued by Presidents and Governors with the view to prevent, as they did in this case, civil war and insurrection:

Now, by my oath and office, I was sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, which I have shown in my judgment, required the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people. I was sworn also to take care that the Kansas and Nebraska bill should be faithfully executed, which both in my judgment, as heretofore stated, required that the Constitution should be submitted to the vote of of the people, and I was therefore only performing a solemn duty when as Governor of the Territory, to whose people my first obligations were due, I endeavored to secure to them these results.

The idea entertained by some that I should see the Federal Constitution and the Kansas Nebraska bill overthrown and disregarded, and that, playing the part of a mute in a pantomime of ruin, I should acquiesce, by my silence, in such a result, especially where such acquiescence involved, as an immediate consequence, its disastrous and sanguinary civil war, seems to me most preposterous. Not a drop of blood has been shed by the Federal troops in Kansas during my administration.—But insurrection and civil war, extending I fear, throughout the country, were alone prevented by the course pursued by me on these occasions, and the whole people abandoning revolutionary violence, were induced by me to go, for the first time, into a general and peaceable election.

These important results constitute a sufficient consolation for all the unjust assaults made upon me on this subject. I do not understand that these assaults have ever received the slightest countenance from the President—on the contrary, his Message clearly indicates an approval of my course up to the present most unfortunate difference about the so-called Lecompton Constitution. Inasmuch, however, as this difference is upon a vital question, involving practical results, and new instructions, it is certainly much more respectful to the President on my part, to resign the office of Governor, and give him an opportunity of filling it, as is right under the Constitution, with one who concurs with him in his present opinions, than to go to Kansas and force him to remove me by disobedience to his instructions.

This latter course, in my judgment, would be incompatible with a proper respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Union, inconsistent with the rules of moral rectitude or propriety, and could be adopted with no other view than to force the President to remove me from office.—Such a course, it is alleged, would present me to the public as a political martyr in defence of the great principle of self-government, but to go to Kansas with any such purpose, or with a certain knowledge that such a result would follow, would be alike unjust and improper. My only alternative then, is that of a respectful resignation, in the hope that Kansas and our beloved country may be shielded from that civil war with which I fear both are threatened by any attempt to force the so-called Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas.

I state it as a fact, based on a long and intimate association with the people of Kansas, that an overwhelming majority of that people are opposed to that instrument, and my letters state that but one out of twenty of the Press of Kansas sustains it. Some oppose it because so many counties were disfranchised and unrepresented in the convention. Some who are opposed to paper money, because it authorises a bank of enormous capital for Kansas, nearly unlimited in its issues, and in the denomination of its notes from one dollar up and down. Some, because of what they consider a Know Nothing clause, by requiring that the Governor shall have been twenty years a citizen of the United States.—Some, because the elective franchise is not free, as they cannot vote against the constitution, but only on the single issue whether any more slaves may be imported, and then only upon that issue by voting for the constitution to which they are opposed.

They regard this but as a mockery of the elective franchise, and a perilous sporting with the sacred rights of the people. Some oppose it because the constitution distinctly recognizes and adopts the Oxford fraud, in apportioning the legislative members for Johnson county upon the fraudulent and ficticious returns, falsely so called, from that precinct, which recognition of that fraud in the constitution is abhorrent to the moral sense of the people. Others oppose it, because although in other cases the Presidents of conventions have been authorized to issue writs of election to the regular Territorial or State officers with the usual Judges; with the assistance precincts and adjudication of returns, in this case unprecedented and vice-regal powers are given to the President of the Convention to make the precincts, the Judges, and to decide finally upon the returns. From the grant of these unusual and enormous powers, and from other reasons connected with the fraudulent returns from Oxford and McGee, an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas have no faith in the validity of these returns, and therefore will not vote. Indeed, disguise it as we may to ourselves, under the influence of present excitement, the facts will demonstrate that any attempt by Congress to force this constitution upon the people of Kansas, will be an effort to substitute the will of a small minority for that of an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas; that it will not settle the Kansas question, or localize the issue; that it will, I fear, be attended by civil war, extending, perhaps, throughout the United States, bringing this question back again upon Congress and before the people in its most dangerous and alarming aspect.

The President takes a different view of the subject in his message, and from the events occurring in Kansas, as well as here, it is evident that the question is passing from theories into practice, and that as Governor of Kansas, I should be compelled to carry out new instructions differing on a vital question from those received at the date of my appointment. Such instructions I could not execute consistently with my view of the Federal Constitution, of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, or with my pledges to the people of Kansas. Under these circumstances no alternative is left me but to resign the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

No one can more deeply regret than myself this necessity, but it arises from no change of opinion on my part. On the contrary, I should most cheerfully have returned to Kansas to carry out my original instructions and thus preserve the peace of the Territory and finally settle the Kansas question by redeeming my pledges to the people. It is not my intention to discuss at this time the peculiar circumstances and unexpected events which have modified the opinions of the President upon a point so vital as the submission of the Constitution for ratification or rejection by a vote of the people, much less do I desire any controversy with the President on this subject.

Yet, however widely my views may differ from those entertained by him on this question—views which I have held all my life, and which, as involving fundamental principles of public liberty and of the Constitution, are unchangeable—yet as regards all those great Democratic measures which I trust will constitute the policy of his Administration in other respects, it will give me pleasure, as a private citizen, to yeild my cordial support. I have said that the slavery question, as a practical issue, had disappeared from Kansas long before my arrival there, and the question of self-government had been substituted in its place.

On some future occasion I shall disabuse the delusion which has prevailed upon the subject, and show that after three years' experiment, when I arrived in Kansas, there were less than three hundred slaves there, and the number constantly diminishing; that as proved by the official records of Congress, published and authenticated by those distinguished Southern statesmen, John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis, the winter climate of Eastern Kansas, is colder than that of New England, and that the Pro-Slavery Territorial Convention of Kansas, consolidated with the Pro-Slavery Territorial Legislature on the 4th of January, 1857, nearly five months before my arrival there, did distinctly abandon the slavery issue, because, as set forth by me, the Pro-Slavery party was in a small and admitted minority, and the co-operation of the Free State Democrats was invited as the only hope of success, not to make Kansas a Slave State, which was conceded to be impossible, but to make it a conservative Democratic Free State.—Even as late as the 3d of July 1857, when the Democratic Territorial Convention assembled at Lecompton, in consequence of the laws of climate and the well known will of the people, none contented that slavery would be established there.

Nor was it until my Southern opponents interfered in the affairs of Kansas, and by denunciation, menace and otherwise, aided at a critical period by several Federal office holders of Kansas, including the Surveyor general, the President of the Convention with his immense patronage, embracing many hundred employees, intervened, and, as I believe without the knowledge or approbation of the President of the United States, producing the extraordinary paper called the Lecompton Constitution. Yet this act of intervention by Federal office holders to defeat the will of the people, seems to be sustained by my opponents, whilst my intervention, as it is called, in obedience to my duty and oath of office to support the Federal Constitution, and to take care that our organic law should be fairly executed by endeavoring to secure to the people of Kansas their rights under that act is denounced and calumniated.

It is still more extraordinary that the hypothetical remarks made by me as regards the climate, in its connection with its influence upon the question of slavery in Kansas, after that issue had been abandoned there, which views were consolidating the union between the conservative Free State and Pro-Slavery Democrats, so as to prevent the confiscation of the small number of slaves then held in Kansas, have been denounced by many distinguished Southern Senators, who, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was pending in Congress, and when such remarks from them, if ever, might affect Southern emigration, were the loudest in proclaiming that ——— of its climate, Kansas could never become a slave State. Indeed, it seems that all persons, in and out of Kansas, whether in public or private life, may publish what opinion they please, in regard to these questions, except the Governor of that Territory, who has so little power and no patronage.

And now be pleased to express to the President my deep regrets as regards our unfortunate difference of opinion in relation to the Lecompton constitution, and to say to him that as infallibility does not belong to man, however exalted in intellect, purity of intention or position, yet if he has committed any errors in this respect, may they be overruled by a superintending Providence for the perpetuation of our Union and the advancement of the honor and interest of our beloved country.

In now dissolving my official connection with your department, I beg leave to tender you my thanks for your constant courtesy and kindness.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) R. J. WALKER.

A Rich Puff.

A manufacturer and vender of patent medicines (says the Cincinnati *Gazette*,) recently wrote to a friend living out West for a good strong recommendation of his, the manufacturer's "Balsam." In a few days he received the following, which we call pretty strong:

"Dear sir:—The land composing my farm has hitherto been so poor, that a Scotchman could not get a living off it, and so stony that we had to slice the potatoes and plant them edgeways, but hearing of your balsam, I put some in a ten acre lot surrounded by a railroad fence, and in the morning I found that the rock had entirely disappeared, a neat stone wall encircled the field, and the rails were split into oven wood, and piled up symmetrically, in my back-yard

I put half an ounce into the middle of a huckleberry-swamp—in two days it was cleared off, planted with corn and pumpkins, and a row of peach trees in full blossom through the middle.

As an evidence of its tremendous strength I would say that it drew a striking likeness of my eldest son out of a mill-pond, drew a load of potatoes to market, and eventually drew a prize of $97 in a lottery."

AN INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE U. S. SENATE.

Mr Bigler proceeded to reply to the points in Mr. Douglas' speech. He sustained the legality of the Lecompton Convention, and in the course of his remarks said he could not foretell what his action would be on the question of admitting Kansas under the Constitution; the case was not fully made up. A very large and generous power was in the hands of those who are to conduct the election on the slavery article; they may abuse it; if so, the result could not be recognized, but if the election shall be fairly conducted he should vote for the admission of Kansas as a State with either a free or a slave Constitution, because he thought that would settle the controversy and give peace to Kansas and the country. If the institutions should not suit the people, they could be altered more easily and satisfactory with Kansas as a State than as a Territory.

Mr Douglas replied, saying that he had no fault to find with the Senator from Pa., for making a series of attacks on his consistency while omitting to answer his arguments. Some persons had furnished him with records of the votes of the Senator on the Wilmot proviso, and some former speeches relative to Kansas matters He knew not whether these were true or false, but what had they to do with the question now presented? Suppose it was true that in 1848 he was in favor of extending the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean, as recommended by Mr. Buchanan in his letter the year preceeding, and suppose that in 1854 he introduced a bill to repeal that Compromise of which the President says he now approves; all these things are not materials to the argument. The true issue was whether the popular sovereignty to which the President and himself were pledged should be violated in Kansas. He thought that the Senator from Pennsylvania showed a want of candor and fairness, in quoting from his Springfield speech, and omitting to quote what he said on the same subject the other day, which was in perfect harmony with his previously expressed opinion. He thought that Gov. Walker was authorized to say what he did in his inauguration address, by the instructions of the President and the Cabinet, to demand that the Constitution be submitted, and it not should be regarded as null and void. He was not aware that Gov. Walker had interfered in the slightest degree, except in pursuance of these instructions. He had never supposed that the agent was to be denounced for obeying instructions, and the principal applauded for giving them. He complained that the Senator from Pennsylvania seemed disposed to put him in a false position. The true test is, that the Constitution must be endorsed by the popular will, if not, it must be rejected. The only true way of ascertaining whether the Constitution is acceptable or not, is to submit it to the people.

Mr. Bigler explained:—He did not say that Mr Douglas maintained the ground that the enabling act was necessary in all cases, but that he had taken the ground that it was necessary in the case of Kansas. The senator has disposed of his own argument by saying that he was not always consistent, and that a wise man will always change his views whenever he thinks himself wrong.

Mr. Douglas wanted to know by what authority Mr Bigler said the Lecompton movement was an administration measure?

Mr. Bigler replied that he made the deductions from the message and from what he knew in addition. He said that the administration held that movement was legal so far as it had progressed. How could the President make a recommendation prior to the result of the vote which he says, in his Message, he is waiting on.

Mr Douglas again wanted to know what these other sources of information were which authorized the Senator to read men out of the party for not sustaining that measure.

Mr. Bigler denied that he said one word about reading men out of the party. Did Mr. Douglas mean to make no issue with the administration? when he makes an issue we cannot tell what it is.

Mr. Douglas—The Senator did not use the words, but he insinuated strongly to the effect. He seemed to be carrying out a system which had been pursued for the last few weeks by every pensioned letter-writer, intimating that Mr Douglas had deserted the Democratic party, and gone over to the Republicans.

Mr Bigler—I deny any such accusation I said that the Senator's position excited momentary gratification on the other side of the chamber and regret on this.

Mr. Douglas replied—He had been denounced by men who were willing to sink the administration for the purpose of killing off northern men; that every press which can be is controlled, is undeniable. He wanted to know whether every man is to be driven out of the party because he does not coincide with the President on the questions of the Pacific R. R. and Bankrupt law as applied to Banks.

Mr. Bigler responded negatively.

Mr. Douglas resumed: Then, if every one of the gentlemen around him were at liberty thus to dissent from the President on the questions of the Bankrupt Law the Pacific Railroad, the Tariff and other measures, was not he to be permitted to judge for himself on the subject of the Lecompton movement? He did not understand this extraordinary desire to strike a blow which would either cripple him, and drive him out of the party, or make the country believe that he had left the party.

Mr. Bigler said he had no desire to lay down a rule by which the Senator should be read out of the party.

Mr. Douglas wished to know if the administration did not regard as wanting in party fealty those who refused to sustain the Lecompton movement.

Mr. Bigler replied that he could not go any further into the subject. He had already endeavored to express his views with all the clearness of which he was capable. If the Senator thought proper to assume that this was a party measure, and that he was out of the party because he differed from the administration, that was his own business. He, Mr. Bigler, had laid down no such rule.

Mr. Douglas replied—The Senator from Pennsylvania had informed the Senate that he had other sources of information in regard to the purpose of the administration in making this a party measure. He believed that the charges that he was going over to the Black Republicans, were made by men who are hostile to him.

Mr. Bigler—Who makes the charges?

Mr. Douglas—The newspapers of the country are full of it. The Senator seemed to make his argument as if I were outside of a healthy Democratic organization—I do not recognize the right of that Senator or any body on earth, to expel me.

Mr. Bigler—In no shape or form, have I been laboring to put the Senator outside of the party. It is true I did show that on this question of slavery, the Senator did not always hold the same position, but I did not say that any man who differed from the administration on this subject was no Democrat.

Mr. Douglas—I stated that when I changed my opinion, I changed it in correspondence with that of the President in both cases; if that would lead me out of the party, it would lead me in very good company. (Laughter.) If the President and the Democratic party stick to their platform we can move along harmoniously; but I shall, at all events, maintain my opinions.—I shall take all proper occasion to vindicate the great principle with which my public life is identified. I hope, in the discussion of the question, the Senators will leave me alone as regards my constituency, and as for my prospects, let time determine.

Mr. Fitch said if the election took place in Kansas yesterday, Congressional action on the subject would soon be required, that is, assuming there were frauds which would vitiate the election. He desired that the decision of the people of the Territory, whether to admit or exclude slavery, should not be supposed to influence his opinions. Therefore he wished to speak on the subject in advance of any possible knowledge here of the character of that election. He would remark in advance, while he should feel bound to comment in some views expressed by Mr Douglas, that he did not desire to read him out of the Democratic party; but he would say a man might, by his own voluntary act, either by promoting discord in the party, or by some other means, place himself beyond the pale of the party organization. He hardly thought the old Democratic party, as such, were put to the necessity of reading persons out of their organization. If, however, there were any men in that party who wished to take positions outside of it, or who attempted to foment discord in the party, for solely fancied grievances in time past they would do well to remember the fate of every such attempt from the days of Aaron Burr to those of Van Buren. He was in favor of admitting Kansas with whatever Constitution she might present here, provided it be republican in form. The Convention had power to submit a Constitution, or withhold it, and were responsible only to the people of Kansas for the manner in which they exercised that right.

Mr Douglas, in reply stated that according to his own showing, Mr Fitch differed from the President on one point, and yet the Senator from Indiana had charged him with faction. If differing from the President was faction, that Senator had double the amount of faction with himself.—He (Mr. Douglas) had not become the mere servile tool of any President, so as to feel himself bound to take every recommendation, without examining whether it met his approbation or not. With regard to harmony in the Democratic party, he had only to say if Democratic Senators and the President would stand by the Cincinnati platform, there would be harmony between them all and himself. He said, "call it faction, call it what you please, I intend to stand by the Nebraska bill, to stand by the Cincinnati platform, to stand by the organization and principles of the Democratic party, and I defy opposition from whatever quarter it may come." He predicted that before the lapse of sixty days he would be in harmony with those who were now most relied upon to crush him and the principles of the Nebraska bill, if the admission of the Lecompton Constitution. He looked on the Convention as a trick and a fraud upon the rights of the people, and with or without slavery he was opposed to the whole concern. He did not know the object of all these attacks upon him. Perhaps his opponents thought they could worry him out, but he would tell them, that if he found his strength failing, he would go off and recruit his energies, and come back and take a raking fire at the whole of them. (Laughter.)

Mr Stuart said it was well remarked by Attorney General Butler on the Arkansas case, that the power of Congress upon the subject of the admission of new States is plenary. When the question is presented it must necessarily be determined by the circumstances which surround and govern a particular case. It is a power which authorizes the admission of foreign States as well as those formed out of our own Territories; and this single statement would show at a glance that precedents never could and never ought to be regarded for the purpose of determining the power or propriety in a particular case. Congress, and Congress alone under the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, is to determine not only the question whether a State shall be admitted at all, but it is equally empowered with the authority of determining when it shall be admitted. Enabling acts were not regarded as indispensably necessary to the admission of new States. He proceeded to lay down these principles to the case under consideration.

The questions to be asked were whether the form of government was republican, and whether the people are satisfied with it, and asked for admission under it; for the power of Congress was to admit a State, but not coerce it. He contended that half the people of Kansas had had no opportunity to vote for the election of delegates to the Convention, as in some counties no census was taken; how could could they be expected to abide by its decision when their voice had not been heard. He also believed that the Convention intended a trick of fraud upon the people, and expressed views in accordance with those Mr. Douglas had previously submitted. He would never give his vote to consummate that fraud; which he believed was the most enormous fraud that was ever undertaken to be practiced upon any people under the forms of law—He believed that if this Constitution was forced upon the people of Kansas, those who did it would light the torch of civil discord throughout the Union; they might cry peace, but there would be no peace.

Mr Broderick said that while he agreed with Messrs. Douglas and Stuart in most of their remarks, there was one point on which he wished to say a few words. When Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton went to Kansas they found a state of insurrection existing there, and succeeded with great labor in restoring peace. Now he thought the President and his cabinet were alone responsible for the recent outrages. This was the first time he knew a President to descend from his high position, and attempt to coerce peaceable citizens to the will of an illegal body of men. He was sorry to disagree with his party, for he believed he had rendered as much service in electing Mr. Buchanan, as any gentleman upon this floor. He was also somewhat astonished at the forbearance of the people of Kansas toward the delegates of the Convention. If the people had flogged them, cut their ears off and sent them out of the Territory, he, for one, would have applauded them for it. He would not make any extended remarks now, but if the Lecompton Constitution should ever be presented to the Senate, he might have something to say about it then. He would remark that he was no Free Soiler, in his own State his most bitter opponents were Republicans.

Senator Douglas.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer speculating in a recent letter upon the fate of Douglas in his side movements against the administration says:

"His immediate object is to be re-elected to the Senate. The Legislature which will return or reject him will be elected next November. The tendency of the public mind in Illinois is towards disgust and contempt for that kind of Democracy which breaks compacts, breeds civil wars, and crushes out liberty by mobs and the bayonets of standing armies. It is turning against the Democracy of Mr. Buchanan's Administration.

"Mr. Douglas perceives this, and wishes to show them that his patent invention, "popular sovereignty," is a vital principle and not a paltry pretence, galvanized into life in order to keep the party on its legs through the election of 1856. But can he do it? It is impossible. The administration all the time stands behind and over him, assuring the honest and simple electors of Illinois that their Senator is in error, that "squatter sovereignty" was a juggler's cheat, any that it has been played out. We have seen the result of just such a contest between the central power and a rebellious vassal in a hundred instances. The insurrection may, in the end, prevail so far as to ruin the party against which it is excited, but the chief rebel is always crushed. Can Senator Douglas lead off more Democrats in Illinois than Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Dix did in New York in 1848? Certainly not; and suppose he took off three-fourths, how would that help him? It would simply open a lane through which the Republicans would march to an easier victory. Whatever, then, be the issue of the contention now raging between Mr. Douglas and the Northern and Southern leaders, it is scarcely possible that he should escape death by compression. He will be ground to powder between the upper and the nether millstones.

"But as Goliah buried himself beneath the ruins of Dagon's Temple, slaying three thousand of the Philistines, so will the despair of this magnificent demagogue bring destruction upon the heads of his present enemies that were his late confederates."

BOGUS MONEY.—The Greensburgh Democrat says:—"Within a month past, a large amount has been put in circulation in town. Most of it so well executed, as to pass very readily among those who do not examine their money closely, or do business in a hurry. The ring of this counterfeit money is good, and it is without the greasy feel to the touch, but it is lighter than the genuine, both in weight and color."

The Steubenville Herald of Saturday, says:

"Passing counterfeit money, as a business, we understand, is at the present time carried on extensively in this city, as well as at most localities between Wheeling and Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river. Both in bank paper and hard money, is this deception practiced. We were shown a specimen of a bogus half dollar to-day, of the new spurious coinage. It is decidedly the best imitation of the original American half dollar we ever saw. In size, weight and general appearance, it is almost, if not quite, perfection. And we have not the least doubt but it could be imposed on ninety-nine out of every hundred business men as genuine silver. Business men and others should be on the constant watch for the spurious money. The only way the coin can be detected, is in the sound—which, like many politicians on the "goose question," now-a days, has not the 'ring of true metal.'"

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says an important movement is on foot which promises an easy settlement of the Kansas agitation. It is intended, when the Lecompton Constitution comes on, to take it up by the friends of the administration, both as a party measure and as a formal assertion of the Democratic principle of popular sovereignty. The Constitution will be passed with a proviso that it shall be presented to the people of Kansas for final acceptance and ratification. The movement is a Southern one.

Hon. Henry Potter, Judge of the U. S. District Court of North Carolina, died at Fayetteville, on Sunday, aged ninety-three years.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate a member of Congress, Hall, of Iowa, for Chief Justice of Nebraska, together with Messrs Reed, Wright, Murphy, Angel and others long ago appointed, and heretofore announced for foreign missions.

The committee on Judiciary reported back in secret session, but without any recommendation, the President's nomination of Theodore Sedgwick as Attorney for the District of New York, in place of McKeon, removed. This gave rise to some discussion, involving the merits of some of the features of the late New York Mayoralty election. The question is not yet decided.

Availing themselves of the Congressional holiday recess, many of the members of Congress, particularly of the North, are making preparations to leave for their homes.

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

BEAVER, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between M. & J. Weyand, in the publication of the Beaver County Argus, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th of December. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to call at the Argus Office and settle their accounts.

M. WEYAND,
Beaver, Dec. 23, 1857. J. WEYAND.

COAL! COAL!!—Those of our patrons that desire to settle their accounts with Coal, will please send it in as soon as may be convenient.

AN ADDRESS.—Dr. James E. Jackson will deliver an Address in the Academy at Fallston, on the evening of the 5th of January, 1858, at 7 o'clock, P. M., on the subject of Popular Education.

DEDICATION.—The new German Catholic Church in Rochester, will be dedicated on Friday next, the 1st of January, 1858. Tickets of Admission 25 cents. All are respectfully invited.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS.—The carrier of the Argus desires to remind his patrons that he expects to wait upon them on Friday morning with a New Year's Offering, from the pen of one of our most gifted female writers. Having made his weekly visits, through sunshine and through storm, with unfailing regularity, during the past year, he looks confidently for a very small portion of the "needful" from each of his friends.

BODY OF AN INFANT FOUND.—The body of a newly born male child was found by Mr. James M'Geary, at M'Donald's Ferry, nearly opposite Economy, on the morning of the 18th inst. It had evidently lived but a few hours. It was neatly wrapped up in two pieces of old linen, and tied in two places with common wrapping thread. An inquest was held by James Irons, Esq. It was the belief of the jury that the child had been drowned to conceal the shame of the mother.

☞ We owe our neighbors of the Star "one" for their complimentary allusion. There is, however, a slight discrepancy between the remark that "we are the best political writer in the District," and the one frequently made in the heat of a political canvass, that we are the "Prince of weak writers." We are at a loss to know which "horn" to lay hold of.

Practice vs. Profession.

The Democratic party has always had the happy faculty of accommodating itself to all sorts of circumstances, and preaching one kind of doctrine, and practising another. We all know with what intensity they have been blazing away at the poor Banks these many years past. We all know how bitterly they oppose the chartering of banking institutions, *especially* when out of power; but the moment they assume control of a State Government, they can grant charters with all the ease and facility imaginable. Although claiming to be an exclusively "Hard Money" party, yet in many States, where their opponents could scarcely ever muster a "corporal's guard," they can justly lay claim to the credit of having instituted as pure and as perfect a "Wild Cat" irredeemable paper currency, as could possibly be devised. Shortly preceding the election last fall in this State, Democratic wrath was so violently leveled at the Banks, that, with an overwhelming majority in Congress, one would very readily have supposed that an effort would have been made before this time to establish a purely metallic currency, and speedily blot out of existence all the banking institutions in the country. The President, in his recent message, makes a fierce thrust at the Banks, accuses them of all kinds of overtrading, extravagance and wild speculation, and charges them with being the cause of all our present monetary troubles. Now, will the reader credit us when we say that this same Administration recommended, and a Democratic Congress, in the second week of its first session, very promptly, and very coolly, and in the teeth of its past loud professions, actually stepped forward and passed a bill authorizing the issue of TWENTY MILLIONS of Treasury Notes, based, not upon gold and silver, but upon the credit and the faith of the Government, thus flooding the country with a species of "rag currency" against which that party has been waging a bitter and seemingly relentless warfare for many years past. What says the "Hard Money" Democrat to this? Does not this Twenty Million Treasury Note bill contrast beautifully with past Democratic professions? Will it be contended that that party is still the regular "simon pure," "dyed in the wool," anti-Bank party of the country. We shall see.

"Pistols and Coffee."

The Richmond South speaks thus of Col. Forney:

"We have abundant opportunity for discussion with editors of respectable character. If we could not find a worthy champion, we should not accept one whose name is the synonym of personal dishonor."

And thus of Senator Douglas:—

"Senator Douglas was a politician of considerable promise, and association with Southern gentlemen had smoothed down the rugged vulgarities of his early education, until he had come to be quite a decent and well behaved person."

It is but a little while since both of these gentlemen enjoyed the confidence, and occupied commanding positions in the Democratic ranks. But, having dared to raise their voices in favor of Justice and Right, they have incurred the displeasure of the Hotspurs, and are forthwith read out of the party. The writer of the foregoing paragraphs is evidently "boiling over" for a fight. He stands in the front rank of the "Southern chivalry;" belongs to one of the "first families" of Virginia; (they keep no *second* families there,) has been the hero of many "affairs of honor," makes frequent trips, during a session of Congress, to Bladensburg, near Washington, upon missions of this character, accompanied by a numerous retinue of admiring friends; soothes his wounded honor by firing a blank cartridge or two; draws one or two of the same kind in return; expresses himself satisfied; interchanges apologies; hugs his antagonist; receives the congratulations of his friends, and marches straight forward to new conquests.

☞ It is said that Hon. Wm. M. Heister of Berks, is to be Gov. Packer's Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.

We have never had any particular love for Stephen A. Douglas. We have not yet forgotten that the country is indebted mainly to him for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and all those fierce sectional troubles to which that repeal has given rise. Neither have we forgotten the insulting tone, and haughty mien, and brazen front, with which he stood up in the Senate, and launched his bitterest invectives against the Free State men of Kansas; stigmatizing them as rebels; justifying the invasion of the Missourians into that territory; recognizing the validity of the barbarous enactments of the spurious Legislature, and treating the frequent deeds of blood, of arson, and of robbery, as though they were the merest fictions. Nor have we forgotten that he stood by, unmoved, and witnessed the murderous assault upon Senator Sumner, for the utterance of sentiments eminently becoming a free man, and refused either to interpose a remonstrating word, or lift a protecting finger in his behalf, for fear an erroneous construction might possibly be placed upon his motives. But, however culpable his past conduct has been, and whatever be the motive which actuates him in his present course—whether it be to avenge a slight or grievance received at the hands of the Administration, or a desperate strike for the Presidency in 1860, or to reinstate himself with the people of Illinois, so as to be returned to the Senate, at the expiration of his term, a year hence—certain it is that the bold and emphatic stand which he has taken against the Lecompton Constitution and the heroic manner in which he maintains his position, and repels the attacks of Administration Senators, entitles him to commendation, and is calculated to direct toward him the active sympathies of the moderate men of all parties. However much the body of the Northern people may have differed with him heretofore, he undoubtedly occupies a correct position now. So long as he proves faithful to that position, he will entitle himself to the gratitude of the entire Republican party, and will receive the active co-operation of the rank and file of the Democracy in the Free States.

What Has Become of the Twenty-Five Millions?

Less than a year ago there was a surplus in the Treasury of the United States of about TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and it was confidently expected that before the close of the fiscal year, the sum would be swelled to nearly SIXTY MILLIONS. For weeks the members of the National Legislature were sweating their heads in devising plans for the disposal of this surplus, and to prevent the accumulation of any more coin than might be actually necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, in order to avert a financial revulsion which it was thought would inevitably result from an overflowing Treasury, and by the withdrawal of this vast sum of money from public circulation. To avoid the threatened difficulty, it was deemed advisable to amend the tariff laws, and reduce the revenue arising from foreign imports. The free list was greatly extended, and the duties on articles that had previously been afforded reasonable protection,—and which should have received continued protection,—were taken off to a considerable extent. The predictions then made have only in part been fulfilled. A financial revulsion *has* swept over the country, and paralyzed its business, but it has not been because of the Millions that were expected to be stowed away in Uncle Sam's strong boxes. The imports fell off in an astonishing degree. The revenue was far short of that which was anticipated. The Twenty-Five Millions surplus, about which there was so much concern, have all melted away like dew-drops before a genial sun, and the Treasury now finds itself in a condition scarcely able to scrape up a dollar with which to meet the necessities of the Government. What has become of all this money? is an inquiry that would very naturally arise in the mind of every one. Has not a portion of this vast sum been used for electioneering purposes? Has not a good portion of it passed into the pockets of partizan favorites, in the shape of fat contracts? Has not a large portion of it been applied to the erection of many princely, but useless, custom houses, &c., all over the country? Verily, it becomes the Democracy to explain the whereabouts of these Twenty-Five Millions, that have been "spirited" away so mysteriously in the short space of nine or ten months, or else it will forfeit the reputation for economy which it has heretofore arrogated to itself.

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR."—The year Eighteen Hundred and Fifty Seven has almost reached its allotted limit. It is now vibrating between the irretrievable Past and the unknown Future. A few hours hence and it will take its rank in History, side by side with the "things that were." A remarkable and eventful year it has been; remarkable for its Peace, Health, and general Prosperity; for its joys and sorrows, shifts and struggles, and "ups and downs" of life; and eventful for its monetary embarrassments, crippled commerce, and suspended labor, in the Old World and the New. Discarding all unavailing regrets for the past, and with a hopeful trust that the future will be better improved, we wish one and all a 'HAPPY NEW YEAR!'

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—We are pained to state that Mr. JAMES ALLISON, employed in Woodrow's Grist Mill, near Frankfort, while engaged in unshipping a pair of burrs, was caught between the trunnel and crown wheels, and most frightfully mangled. His left leg was ground into small pieces, and his breast almost wholly severed from his body. It is supposed that he died instantaneously. The deceased bore an excellent reputation; was about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and two small children. It is only about five years since Mr. John Rallston lost his life in the same mill, under nearly similar shocking circumstances.

CONGRESS.—Both branches of Congress adjourned over from the 24th inst. until the 4th of January. Previous to adjournment, a resolution was adopted instructing the Territorial Committee to inquire into the expediency of excluding the Delegate from Utah from a seat on the floor of the House.

☞ Henry A. Weaver, Esq., the present efficient Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, has been unanimously nominated for re-election.

RE-NOMINATION OF MR. BUCHANAN.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Journal says that a powerful Southern combination is forming for the purpose of nominating Mr Buchanan for re-election in 1860.

☞ Gen. Shields and Hon. Henry M. Rice have been elected U. S. Senators from Minnesota.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.—This body is now in session in New Brighton. A number of distinguished gentlemen from abroad are expected to be present. The occasion promises to be interesting and profitable.

RATHER EXTRAVAGANT.—The chairs of the members in the new Hall of the House of Representatives cost the Government $75, and the desks $50 apiece, or nearly $42,000 for the two items alone. Wonder if this is not a portion of the Twenty Millions surplus in the Treasury last spring?

For the Beaver Argus.

The Tomb of Louis Goldy.

The Tomb of Louis Golly is erected on the shore of Green Bay, opposite Port Royal, Island of Jamaica. Louis was a Frenchman, and had to leave his country in those troublesome times previous to the great Earthquake which swallowed up Port Royal in 1698. He had been a merchant in this town for several years, and had been successful in business, and much esteemed as a citizen. At the time that Port Royal was swallowed up, Louis went down with all the inhabitants, but strange as it may appear, there were two instantaneous shocks, one *swallowing* and the other *upheaving*. There being several ships at anchor near half a mile from the town, Louis was thrown up close amongst the shipping, when one of the ships boats picked him up, and being duly cared for, soon recovered. He afterwards pursued the mercantile business in the city of Kingston, for a period of SEVEN years, where he was much respected. It was his request to be interred on the beach of Green Bay. At the time I visited the spot, the only resident was a solitary fisherman; and around the tomb the track of the wild goat. CREYOLS.

Important from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—A Kansas letter to the Democrat says that on the evening of the 16th a battle occured at Fort Scott, between the pro-slavery and the free State men. Five of the former were killed, among them Blake Little, a new member of the Lecompton Convention. Several were wounded on both sides Twenty free State men were taken prisoners and confined in a fort. The Missourians have assembled in strong force on the border, and more fighting is apprehended. The difficulties were caused by Clark, who is notorious as the murderer of Barber two years since, who went about accompanied by the Deputy Sheriff, collecting taxes from the free State men, and seizing property in default of payment.

The Territorial Executive Committee have issued a call for re-assembling on the 23d the Delegate Convention, held at Lawrence on the 2d instant, to take into consideration the best course to pursue in consequence of the Legislature having failed to submit the Topeka Constitution with the Lecompton instrument.

The Election in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—Kansas advices of the 22d inst. to the Republican, state that the "Constitution with Slavery," was carried by a large majority. The returns are meagre The pro-slavery vote at Shawnee was seven hundred and sixty-five; Alathe, two hundred; Lexington about the same. It was reported that the Lawrence body were gone to Lecompton to seize the Territorial arms. A letter dated Lawrence the 21st says that Gen. Lane has gone to Fort Scott, and avowed his intention to destroy that place, exterminate the pro-slavery settlers and Shawnee reservation and carry war into Missouri.

Denver has assumed the Governorship of the Territory, and issued an address, in which he exhorts the citizens of Kansas to appeal to the ballot box for the settlement of all difficulties He makes copious extracts from the President's instructions, as indicative of the line of policy he designs to pursue. He also states that Calhoun invited himself, and the presiding officers of both houses of the Territorial Legislature, to be present at the counting of the election returns, on the 21st.

LATER.—The whole vote at Lecompton was 132; the majority for slavery 69. No votes were received at Lawrence, and the poll-books were not opened at Topeka.—The slavery majority at Lexington is 30.

The Republican says the Lawrence Convention will decide whether to go into the January election for State officers; many favor such a course, with the view of crushing the State government. Stanton's name is not mentioned for Governor.

Important from Utah.

WASHINGTON City, Dec. 28.—The communication from Brigham Young to Col. Alexander, and from Elder Taylor to Capt. Marcy, and the orders of D. Wells, commander of the Mormons which Col. Johnston encloses, and the acts of the Legislative Assembly of the last session, show, he says, a matured and settled design on the part of the sect of Mormons to hold and occupy the territory, independent and irrespective of the United States; occupying as they do, an attitude of rebellion and open defiance to the government, connected with numerous overt acts of treason. Col. Johnston reiterates the necessity for prompt and vigorous action, or the United States must submit to the usurpation of their territory. The conduct of the Mormons show a determination not to acknowledge the authority of the United States or any other outside of their church. The supply of subsistence must be forwarded early in the spring; it should reach the army by the 1st of June. Should a long time elapse without hearing from him, Col. Johnston says it must be attributable only to the difficulty of sending expresses across the mountains during the winter months. The officers and men are in fine health, and are animated with an ardent desire to discharge their duties faithfully.

The Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Dec 22.—An express has recently arrived at Leavenworth from the Utah expedition, which brings information that the whole force, with the exception of Col. Cook and his command, were concentrated, at Black Fork, and were moving toward Fort Bridges; their progress was very slow, sometimes making only two or three miles a day, hourly the animals were giving out, and it was thought that all would perish this winter. The supply trains were all with the military, and provisions were abundant. The report that two companies of infantry had met with reverses *en route* for Utah, is without foundation. Five companies of Col. Sumners' regiment of 1st Cavalry have recently taken winter quarters at Fort Riley.

DOUGLAS ON THE SENATE FLOOR.—The Washington correspondent of the Independent gives the following vivid description of the "Little Giant" when under full headway:

He is very short in stature, but of such physical proportions, aside from this lack as instantly to attract the attention of a stranger. A very large head, connected with broad and powerfully built shoulders by a short, full neck; a chest sufficiently roomy to contain the lungs of a giant, and a pair of short, dumpy legs, complete the physical picture of the 'Little Giant," if we except the broad, lofty, Websterian brow, and the deep set, cavernous eyes that sparkle and glow, when excited, like miners' lamps beneath it. It is the tremendous brain-power, lodged in that perpendicular precipice of a forehead, and shooting out its fires from its shadowed eyes, that has given him the soubriquet which he will carry to his grave. When excited and in full flow of debate, that massive head rolls and shakes with the emphasis of his thought, and the huge hand doubles until the nails indent the palm, or else the broad, open hand receives the blow of its mate, and italicises the sentence with a stunning report. The sweat pours from him profusely, and falls from his head, or it is thrown clear of his shoulders by those inimical shakes of the head, as the rain-drops are shaken from the trees by a storm. Add to this a thick bushy head of black hair, and a restless, uneasy feeling which prevents his being at rest for five consecutive minutes, and keeps him moving from one point to another in the Senate Chamber, and my picture of the "Little Giant" is complete.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH.—The Portsmouth Daily Tribune of the 12th inst, gives an interesting picture of the manner in which the Ohio river is invading that city and lands in the vicinity, sweeping away whole acres of land and blocks and lots, and threatening a wide-spread destruction. The Tribune says:

It has worked off several acres of bottom land, to the steep bank, and worked that down to Fifth street; taken all of Fifth street between Jefferson street and the city limits on the west; and is now cutting across to the western end of Fourth street. Six blocks, containing twelve city lots, that originally fronted upon Fifth street, are now washed by the river, which is taking them off at the rate of a foot per day. It is a common thing to see a dozen square yards drop off at once. In fact the most of two blocks is already gone, and at the northeast corner of Fourth and Madison streets the river is but a few feet from Fourth street.

THAT PRIZE FIGHT.—A few days ago the Pittsburgh Dispatch published an item to the effect that a prize fight came off at Latrobe, the Saturday previous, between a Pittsburgher and a Johnstowner, for $650, that Bendigo struck a foul blow on the tenth round, and that the Johnstown bully was declared the winner. The Greensburg Democrat copies the item, and makes "a few" corrections, as follows:—

1st. Bendigo did not strike a foul blow on the tenth round.

2d. The Johnstown bully was not declared the winner

3d. The match was not for $650.

4th. The parties were not from Pittsburgh and Johnstown.

5th. Bendigo was not one of the parties in the fight at all.

9th. No fight came off at Latrobe at the time mentioned.

With these few exceptions (adds the Democrat) the article of the Dispatch is correct. We congratulate that paper on its efficiency in collecting such valuable and reliable information in advance of all cotemporaries.

CHILIAN INSOLENCE.—Important dispatches have been received from the United States Legation in Chili. An American ship, the Sportsman, was loading at a port which was claimed by Bolivia with a Bolivian custom-house officer on board—She was seized by a Chilian fifty gun frigate and taken into Coldera as a prize.—After some delay, the Chilian authorities released the vessel. The captain of the Sportsman complained to Fred'rick A. Beeler, the U. S. Charge of Affairs, in the absence of Gen. Bigler, our Minister, and he promptly demanded apology and the payment of a hundred dollars a day for the detention of the ship. The Chilian government refused. Gen. Bigler upon his arrival, sustained the course of Mr. Beeler, but no settlement has yet been made.—The executive government of the United States will sustain and enforce the demand.—*Bal. Sun.*

Resignation of Mr. Mason

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The Times' Washington correspondent says that the President has received a letter from Mr. Mason, resigning his position as American Minister at Paris. The reason, however, is in a measure compulsory, as it is tendered in response to a voice of distinct information that it would be acceptable. Mr. M. embraces the opportunity to complain with a good deal of feeling of the treatment he received at the hands of Buchanan; he alleges that his influence with the Virginia delegation in the Cincinnati Convention was not only serviceable to Mr. Buchanan, but that he was promised in return for his influence, as long a stay in France as was possible, and then his transfer to some other position, or a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, in case of a vacancy; and that these promises have been forgotten. Mr. Mason's letter on this subject is long and sharp.

Surrender of Gen. Walker.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Gen. Walker delivered himself to Marshal Rynders, who has made arrangements to accompany the prisoner to Washington City to-morrow, to ascertain the intentions of the President.

☞ Carnaghan's Clothing Hall and Furnishing Store, Allegheny City, still continues the centre of attraction amongst the dressy and fashionable, as well as those who buy for utility and economy. His Fall and Winter sales have been thus far very heavy, notwithstanding the tightness of the times

The Right Kind of Talk

Forney has got back to Philadelphia from Washington. He concludes a long article in defence of Douglas against the attacks of the Southern newspapers, with the following paragraph, which has the ring of the true metal:

"We are a patient people, over this way. We have seen *The South* and its allies opposing Mr Buchanan's nomination, and doubting his devotion to them; we have stood calmly by, and witnessed their rule in Kansas, trusting the while, like submissive and enduring men, to the approaching recognition of the will of the majority; we have heard, with unruffled temper, the objurgations of legislators and of politicians in some of the slave States, against such Democrats as Walker and Stanton, because they would not become parties to forgery in Kansas; and now we are expected to bear the additional outrage upon Judge Douglas and to see Gov. Walker's head carried before the conquering minority of the Lecompton Convention as a trophy of triumph.—There is a point beyond which forbearance may cease to be a virtue. It has been reached, "gentlemen of the South!"

SETTING UP FOR THEMSELVES—Since Senator Douglas'-defection, the Southrons think it unsafe longer to trust Northern doughfaces, and talk of "setting up" for themselves. Thus the New Orleans Crescent:

"The Southern people in future, it is to be hoped, will not 'strain at the gnat and swallow the camel,' as they have frequently done heretofore. They must do more, if they would render themselves and their section safe. They must get rid of the influence of a party name, and set up for themselves. For years and years they have been growing weaker in the proportion that their Northern enemies grew stronger, and still have clung, with unfaltering devotion, to the fatally delusive influence of a name. They must banish this sentiment, repudiate it in all its aspects and bearings, or else prepare for degrading and ruinous submission to whatever tyrannies the infernal spirit of Abolition fanaticism may see proper to inflict. No other alternative is left. We are not surprised at the course of Senator Douglas. He is an ambitious politician, and wants to be President. He would not scruple to sell the South or the North if he could thereby achieve his object. He now thinks it safest and most profitable to sell the South to the North, instead of the North to the South, and he will sell if he can. Mark the prediction!

SHIPMENT OF IRISH GIRLS—The British government is shipping Irish girls to the Cape of Good Hope as a means of preventing its own colonists from relapsing into barbarism. A party of 350 has already sailed, and another company of 250 is soon to be forwarded—all described as healthy and good looking. They go with the understanding that matrimony is to reward their expiration.

☞ THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"Resumption, therefore, is positively to be attempted on the day named in the relief bill, April one, if not sooner. A few of the smaller banks of this city are ready to try resumption now, and it is with some difficulty that they can be restrained until the effort shall have the strength that union and concert will give to it."

☞ The slogan of the Democracy a short time since was, that 'the negro had no rights that the white man was bound to respect.' Mr. Buchanan has improved on this, and enunciates the doctrine that 'the *majority* have no rights which the Democracy ought to respect.'

☞ A Methodist Convention to consider the relation of that denomination to the Slavery question has been in session at Rochester for several days. It is largely attended, and the discussions have been very able.

☞ The indications are that the State of Ohio will be in the market next Spring for a new loan of half a million dollars, to make up the deficiency in the Treasury, caused by the operations of the late embezzling Treasurer.

During the late season of navigation on the Lakes, the disasters have resulted in a loss of 221 lives and $2,000,000 of properly.

☞ There are hundreds of remedies sold at every Drug Store, purporting to cure all diseases nameable, each advertised as the very best ever known, till we had lost all faith in them all, but there is one exception.

We speak of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, which came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a diseased Liver. The testamonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken, and now we can eat anything eatable without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.

☞ Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham Beaver and druggists generally.

Holloway's Pills.—Persons of plethoric habit, subject to a temporary loss of consciousnes from a determination of the blood or brain, will find great benefit from a course of Holloway's Pills. Epilepsy, spasms, convulsions, hysterics, palpitation of the heart, and all affections arising from disordered action of the vascular and nervous systems, cured by a steady and persevering adherence to this mild cathartic.—It regulates the action of the great internal organs, and thus equalizes the circulation

Headache and Debility.—Mr. Silas J. Liscombe, of Birmingham, says:

"I have found in BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, a remedy for Headache and Debility. My wife has also used it with the greatest benefit."

Mr. A. S. Nicholson, of Pittsburgh, also remarks that he has experienced much relief from its use for headache.

HAIR RESTORATOR.—Prof. Wood advertises in our columns his valuable medicine for restoring hair, and for the prevention of baldness, &c. This remedy has been used quite extensively, and with great success. Hundreds, nay, thousands have used it, and are willing to testify to its efficacy. Read the advertisement—go at once and procure a bottle, and prove its virtue. Our good old bald headed bachelor friends should embrace this opportunity to cover their pates with a coat of rich, luxuriant hair.—[Indianapolis Locomotive.

☞ Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver and Druggists generally.

☞ *Brentlinger's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion*, the safest and only cure for Scrofula, Blotches on the skin, Enlargement of the Joints, and all cutaneous diseases ☜. For sale at P. B Young's Beaver; Kaiser & Bro's, Rochester; E. Bocking, Wheeling, Va. Gen'l Agent.

MARRIED—On Thursday the 17th inst., by Price Bryan, Esq, Mr HILARY DAVIS to Miss CATHARINE SHRUM, both of Economy tp., Beaver Co.

DIED—At his residence near Salineville, Col co. O., on the 12th inst., HUGH CLARK, Esq, in the 80th year of his age.

On the 15th inst, at the residence of Jerson, Jas. Johnston, in Ohio township, Mrs. MARGARET JOHNSTON, in the 85th year of her age.

In Industry, on the 22d inst., Mr. JAS. HOLMES, aged about 39 years.

On the 23d inst, at the residence of Thos. McCreery, in Beaver, Mrs. ALICE ANNA, consort of Gen. Wm. Marks, in the 73d year of her age.

BEAVER MARKET

Beaver, Dec. 30, 1857

(*Corrected Weekly*)

FLOUR—Per hundred	$2.50
RYE FLOUR—per cwt	1,75
WHEAT—per bushel	85
RYE—per bushel	45
CORN—per bushel	40
OATS—per bushel	25
BEEF—round	4a5
BUTTER—per pound	20
EGGS—per dozen	12
POTATOES—per bushel	25a31

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 30, 1857

FLOUR—Ex $458,a4,62,Family 5,00a5,06	
WHEAT—per bushel	90@95
CORN—per bushel	35a40
RYE—per bushel	55
OATS—per bushel	26a28
HAY—per ton	$10a14
POTATOES—per bushel	35a40
BUTTER—per pound	16a17
EGGS—per dozen	16a17
BACON—should's 14 Lams 14; sides 14	

In the Orphan's Court of Beaver County, No. 12, Nov. Term, A. D 1857.

In the matter of the settlement of the estate of George Sweezy, dec'd. And now to wit, Nov. 28th, 1857—on motion of R. H. Roberts, Esq, the Court appoint M. B. Welsh an auditor to make distribution of the assets in the hands of Robert Wallace, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased.

N. B.—I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in Beaver, on Wednesday, the 20th day of January, A D, 1858, at which time and place all persons may attend if they see proper.

M. B. WELSH, Auditor.

Dec. 28, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of James Holmes, late of Industry township, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber in said township. MARY J. HOLMES.

Dec. 30, 1857. Administratrix.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

A large lot of fresh fruit, consisting of *Peaches, Tomatoes, Plums, Gooseberries, Grapes, &c.*,

Put up in hermetrically sealed cans. Warranted good. For sale at

A. BESTWICK'S,

Cor. Broadway and Apple streets,

dec28 '57 New Brighton, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Timothy Shane, dec'd late of Independence tp. Beaver county, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN SHANE,

CORNELIUS SHANE.

Dec. 23, '57, Administrators.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Executrix and Executor of David Porter, dec'd, are very desirous of making a final settlement of the estate. All persons therefore, knowing themselves indebted by Note or otherwise, are earnestly requested to settle them before the second Monday of January, 1858. NANCY PORTER, Exec'x.

HUGH ANDERSON, Ex'r.

Dec. 23, 1857.

Send for it.

The most superbly illustrated Magazine ever published in America, is the December number of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal, containing over SIXTY splendid Engravings, and giving full particulars of the benefits of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, $2 a year; single copies 50 cents. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who wish to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

See advertisement headed "Brilliant Prospectus" in this paper. Address

C. L. DERBY,

548 Broadway, N. Y., or

M. S. QUAY,

Honorary Secretary,

Beaver, Penna.

M. B WELSH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(*District Attorney,*)

Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa.

July 15 1857, ly.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Mrs. Jane Clark, dec'd, late of Marion township, Beaver co. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement. E. W. BARR18, Executor.

Nov. 25, 1857.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the Northwest corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him

Beaver, May 6, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.

FEED CUTTERS.—Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters. Small sizes, $7; large powerful Cutters, for dairymen and livery stables, $30 to $34. Warranted. At 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Dec. 9, 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

JOHN M. DUNLAP.

WITH

W. HAMPTON & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,

India Rubber and Furnishing Goods,

NO. 128 WOOD STREET,

WADE HAMPTON, OTIS B. CHILDS. } *PITTSBURG, PA.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Jacob Peirsol, deceased, late of New Sewickly tp, Beaver Co. Pa., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement. JEREMIAH PEIRSOL,

Dec 16, 1857. Administrator.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

THE FAMOUS

Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings!

Purchased at a Cost of $180,000

AND POWER'S WORLD RENOWNED STATUE OF THE

GREEK SLAVE!

Re-purchased for *six thousand dollars*, with several hundred other works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION, who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to A copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "MANIFEST DESTINY," also to A copy of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal one year, also to

A certificate in the Award of Premiums, also A free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.

Thus it is seen that for every *three dollars* paid, the subscriber not only receives a

Splendid Three Dollar Engraving!

but, also the beautifully illustrated TWO DOLLAR ART JOURNAL, one year.

Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of *five dollars*, and a certificate gratis

Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share.—Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra Engraving, and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

Address C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A., 548 Broadway, N. Y.

TO PHYSICIANS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the Beaver County Poor and House of Employment, will receive sealed proposals from this date to December 29th, 1857, for a Physician for the coming year. Proposals to be left at the office of Sam B. Wilson, Esq., Beaver, Pa., or any of the Directors of the Poor.

Notice is also given that the said Directors will receive sealed proposals for a Steward.—Proposals to be left as above.

Beaver Co Poor House, Dec. 9th, '57.

LARD OIL, NO 1, EXTRA,

AND

Burning Fluid, prime article,

FOR SALE BY

A. S. HARVEY,

No. 8, Stewarts Row.

Bridgewater, Dec. 9.

MONEY SAVED!

BY BUYING YOUR GOODS FROM

J. B. SMITH & CO.,

SMITH'S FERRY, PA.

YOU can buy 10 lbs good Sugar for One Dollar, 10 yds good Calico for One Dollar, Delaines from 12 to 25, worth from 20 to 40; good bleached muslin from 10 to 12, worth 12 to 16. Other goods in proportion.

☞ GIVE THEM A TRIAL. ☜

WANTED—Grain, green and dried Fruit, Potatoes, Beans, &c &c. (nov24)

Just Received

A large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES,

Of various designs and sizes, which for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞ Call and examine them at the Stove, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Wareroom of

A. BESTWICK

New Brighton, Sept. 7, 1857.

CABINET WAREROOM.

THE subscriber having taken possession of the shop lately occupied by David Johnston, dec'd., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, and vicinity, that he is prepared to make to order all articles in his line, at short notice, and upon reasonable terms. A general assortment of Furniture—such as Bureaus, Bedsteads, card, center, dining and breakfast Tables, Stands, &c., constantly kept on hand, which, for quality and workmanship, will compare favorably with those manufactured in any other establishment in the county.—

Coffins made to order, at all hours, and a Hearse in constant readiness.

☞ Shop on Main street, one door west of Argus' office. SOCRATES SMALL.

Beaver, Sept. 2d, 1857.

For Rent.

TWO Rooms on ground floor, and two rooms on second story, with cellar, smoke-house, out-oven, stable, &c. Inquire at this Office. (oct20)

LADIES SHOES—20 dozen ladies morocco boots. 20 doz. gum over shoes and sandals, just received at Taylor's.

november 19, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of Administration on the Estate of Mary Stockman dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Beaver, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them properly authenticated for settlement. M B WELSH, Adm'r.

Dec. 9th., 1857.

NOTICE TO FARMERS—10 of the improved Railroad Powers are ready for delivery at our shop, combining the best improvements; warranted with 3 men and 2 horses to thresh 175 bushels per day, or double that quantity of oats, in the most complete order. Price $160.

Dec 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND MILLERS—CORN SHELLERS, for hand or power that will shell and clean 2000 bushels per day in the most perfect manner—warranted in every respect—at the seed store, 47 Fifth st, Pittsburg.

Dec. 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

PRUNING TOOLS—LONG-HANDLED SAWS, CHISELS, SHEARS, & KNIVES, of the most approved patterns for Orchard pruning, &c. at 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Dec. 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—Large Meat Cutters and Sausage Fillers, of various sizes, at 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Dec. 9. 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

CHEAP GOODS;

For Cash or Country Produce,

AT HIS STORE ON THIRD STREET.

BEAVER, PA.,

THE undersigned has received from Philadelphia his stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing all kinds usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. Also, Boots and Shoes, with a good lot of Sole Leather, French and Tampico Morocco Skins; all of which will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞ Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves. BENJ. ADAMS.

Beaver, Nov. 4, 1857.

ADMINISFRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of administration (with the will annexed) having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of JOHN RHODES, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate, will present them to the subscriber, in Beaver, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Adm'r.

Nov. 11, 1857.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE subscribers will receive proposals up to the 1st day of January, 1858, for the building of a School House, in South Beaver Township, Section, No. 4. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on Henry Briggs, of Black Hawk, Beaver county, Pa.

The subscribers would also state that $200 dollars will be advanced to the Contractor, by giving approved security, for the erection of said building. HENRY BRIGGS,

MICHAEL CONKLIN,

JOSEPH M'MILLEN,

Nov. 18, '57. Building Committee.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having made sale of his Foundery in Bridgewater, and being desirous of closing up his business without delay, would respectfully request all knowing themselves indebted by note or book account to call and settle up their accounts, and by so doing will save cost.

My books and notes will be found at my residence in Beaver, and in my absence from home, at the office of J. Mource, Esq.

Sept. 9, '57. L. WHITSELL.

N. B. I wish to be understood that unless the above notice is attended to a legal course will be pursued.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, upon the most reasonable terms, the following property, in and adjoining the village of Industry, in the county of Beaver, to wit:

The well-known tavern stand, called the "Industry House," which is well calculated for public business of any kind, being immediately at the Depot of the C. & P. R. R.

Also 12 other houses and lots of various sizes and locations, with stables and other improvements—12 other lots under fence and in good state of cultivation.

Also, 45 acres of excellent land adjoining the said village, on which is a large two story brick house, well finished—25 acres of which is the best quality of meadow and garden land, 20 acres of coal land, containing 2 veins of coal, varying from 3½ to 4½ feet, of excellent quality and convenient to the Railroad; about 100 bearing fruit trees, a never failing spring of water convenient to the house. The above farm was formerly owned by James Jackson.

Also, 7 acres of land about one-half mile below Industry, on which is a very comfortable frame dwelling house, stable and shop, with a number of grafted fruit trees of the best quality. This property was formerly owned by J. W Engle, who carried on boat building to a considerable extent on said premises.

The whole, or any part of the above property will be sold on the most reasonable terms.—Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will do well to apply soon, as I am determined to give some good bargains.—

☞ For further information apply to the subscriber, at the Industry House.

Industry, Nov, 15, '56. J. ROSS.

TRUSTEES ACCOUNT.

THE account of J. H Wilson, Esq, Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, to make sale of the Real Estate of John Hart, dec'd., was presented Oct 21st, 1857, and confirmed *nisi*—which account will be allowed by the Court, on the first day of March Term, 1858, unless cause then be shown against its confirmation. By the Court.

Dec. 2, 1857. WM. E. BODEN, Cl'k.

Wanted,

TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS

BARLEY,

At the Bridgewater Malt-House.

Bridgewater, Dec. 2, '57. J. VERA.

DISSOLUTION.

THE prrtnership heretofore existing under the firm of RHODES KENNEDY & CO., at Rochester, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be settled by R. T. KENNEDY, of Pittsburgh, to whom persons having claims will hand them for settlement.

WM. R. RHODES,

R. T. KENNEDY,

Nov. 18, 1857 JOS. S. KIRK.

NOTICE.

THE law requires Executors and Administrators to settle their accounts thirty days prior to the meeting of any regular Court, to wit: For march Term on or before the 8th day of Feb. 1858. For June Term before 8th of May. For Sept. Term before 9th of Aug.—For Nov. Term before 11th of Oct. 1858.

Dec. 16th '57. S. B. WILSON, Reg.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS

AT C. HANSON LOVE'S

ORIGINAL SIGN OF THE 'BEE HIVE.'

No. 74 Market st., between 4th & Diamond,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities, having purchased the LARGEST and most COMPLETE assortment of Dress Goods, Shawls, Talmas, Cloaks, scarfs, House Furnishing Goods, Mourning Goods, Needle Work, Hosiery, Ribbons, and a full assortment of all kinds of Domestic as every other article usually kept in a first class Dry Goods House. As many of the above articles were brought of the Importers, and at the large

Auction sales during last Week,

We are enabled to offer a good many articles at LESS than the Cost of IMPORTATION.

We would be pleased to have the PLEASURE of SHOWING OUR STOCK to CUSTOMERS, and the public generally, as we think it would be to the advantage of all to call and EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES before purchasing elsewhere.

C. HANSON LOVE.

(Formerly Young, Stevenson & Love, and Love Brothers,) No. 74 Market street, between Fourth and the Diamond. Pitts. Sept 18, '57.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me for *medical services*, of longer standing than one year, will please call and settle the same, either by *payment* or *promissory* note, on or before the first day of January next: after which I will submit all my old unsettled accounts into the hands of an agent for collection.

J. E JACKSON.

Fallston, Nov. 18, 1857.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

If you want Patent medicines or any other kind of medicines, call at Young's, and buy them cheap and pure. may6,'57.

WANTED—200 bushels good quality of Charcoal, to be delivered at my shop immediately. A BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Aug. 31st, 1857.

NEW FALL GOODS!

J. T. LOGAN & CO.,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND BRIDGE STREETS,

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

Are now receiving and opening a new and beautiful assortment of

FALL GOODS;

(Cheaper than ever) to which they would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. All those in want of Fall Goods, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere; as they are having on a heavy stock and are determined to sell at lower prices than any other house in the vicinity, in order to get up a good trade, and 'give people a chance to buy themselves rich.' Our motto is "Quick sales and short profits."

So one and all;
Don't forget to call,
SEPTEMBER 1857.

Keep the goods a going (out)
And the money flowing (in)
And we'll keep the prices lower—in'

CLOTHING

—AND—

Furnishing Goods,

FOR MEN AND BOYS

CARNAGHAN,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

WOULD now say to his patrons and all who desire a fashionable garment at a fair price, that he has recently added much to the size of his establishment, and more to the character of his stock, and is now opened for the FALL and WINTER trade, with a stock of surpassing excellence. It comprises in part—

Gent's Fine Frock and Dress Coats,

Overcoats, Frocks, Sacks, Fur trimmed Raglans, (new style,) Business Coats, trimmed with velvet and Plush, Beaver, Pilot, Lambskin and Satinett Coats, Sable Raglans, very rich and elegant. GENT'S FINE PANTS, the newest styles, from $1,25 to $12. GENT'S VESTS, of Plush, Silk, Cashmere, Velvet, Cloth, Satin, &c. Boy's Fine Cloth Jackets, plain and fancy. Boys' and Youths' Raglans and Sacks, Boys' and Youths' Sacks and Raglans, Fur Trimmed.

Boys' and Youths' Pants and Vests,

Neat styles, finely trimmed, White and colored Linen and Marseiles Shirts, Under Clothing, of Wool, Silk and Cotton, Winter Gloves and Gauntlets, Scarfs, Mufflers, Shoulder Braces, Ties, Cravats, Suspenders, Shawls, Canes, Silk, and Gingham Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c.

A large variety of PIECE GOODS, exclusively for Custom work, is kept in connection with the above, and it is believed that in style, quality and price, the whole stock is such a one, as is rarely found in one establishment.

☞ Every Garment is warranted well made, and sold at low rates,

☞ FOR CASH ONLY. ☜

oct7—tf

DUFF'S MERCNTILE COLLEGE,

CORNER 3d & MARKET STS,

PITTSBURGH PA.

THE oldest and most extensive and most perfectly organized COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the United States.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States,
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Hon. MOSES HAMPTON,
Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD,
P. DUFF, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President of the Faculty.
A. T. HOWDEN, Superintendent, with four associate teachers of Book-keeping.
J. S. DUNCAN, (author of Duncan's Penmanship) with an assistant, Professor of Business and Ornamental Penmanship.
N. B HATCH, Esq. Hon. J. H. KIRKPATRICK, Hon. Judge SHANNON, Lecturers on Commercial Law and Political Economy.
Rev. DAVID FERGUSON, Lecturer on Commercial Ethics.
J. MURPHY, Teacher of Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

The Students of this institution are instructed from a First Premium System of Book-keeping, and a 1st Premium System of Penmanship.

Thirteen First Premium Silver Medals and Diplomas

Have been awarded by different Fairs to Duff's unrivalled system of Book-keeping, and Duncan's elegant new system of business and ornamental penmanship.

Duff's system of Book-keeping is found to contain nearly double the amount of practical business exercises given by any other Commercial College, and its superiority is attested by over 400 students, after from three to fifteen years successful practice in business, (circular p. 19) yet the process of teaching is so perfectly matured and simplified by near twenty years experience of the principal, that students usually graduate in half the time occupied by other Colleges, saving from $15 to $20 in board. No time is lost in experimenting upon 'New Systems of Teaching,' or waiting for the teachers to write out manuscript exercises. Our course of study will hereafter have added to it—

JOINT STOCK AND PRIVATE BANKERS' BOOKS.—A complete sett of each is prepared upon the most approved forms of Eastern and Western Banks and Banks and Bankers. Also,

RAILROAD BOOKS, prepared from the forms of the New York and Erie, and the Pennsylvania Railroad books.

No similar College in the Union exhibits such a list of successful students, (circular p 19,) either as Merchants, Book-keepers, or teachers of Book keeping and writing.

Duff's Bookkeeping, Harper's new enlarged edition. Price $1.50, postage 20 cents.

Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping. Price $1; postage 9 cents.

Duncan's Business and Ornamental Penmanship; crown quarto, $5, mailed post paid. An elegantly bound copy of this splendid work will be presented to every student who hereafter graduates in the institution. The above works for sale by the book-sellers.

Specimens of Mr. Duncan's penmanship, and the new College Circular, just issued, mailed free ☞ Address all letters to the Principal.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. D. & W. Stanton is this day dissolved by mutual consent Persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

DAVID STANTON, M. D.

WILLIAM STANTON, M. D.

Oct. 1, 1857.

Dr. D. Stanton will still continue in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Office at the old stand, second story of McCleery's building.—Residence at the lower end of Main street.

New Brighton, Oct. 7.

Flour and Feed For Sale.

THE best quality of Flour, by the barrel and otherwise, and Feed of all kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale upon moderate terms, at the Industry Mills. F. W. WALKER.

Industry Sept. 23—3m

Notice to Farmers—20 Improved Railroad Power Threshers, with vibrating separators, warranted in every respect, for sale by aug26 JAMES WARDROP, 47 Fifth st.

PERFUMERY and Flavoring Extracts can always be found at P. B. YOUNG'S.

January Appointment.

DR. H. TUBBS,

Will be at his room, Bridgewater, Lehmer's Hotel, Monday, Jan'y 18, 1858.

For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen; also Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers, and all other varieties of long standing complaints, both external and internal.

For some ten years Dr. T. has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhausted every other resource within reach. In no case are mineral or other poisons employed, nor does he make sick to make well, or tear down to built up again. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patiens may remain at home, and continue with prudence their ordinary diet and excercise. Many have recovered under the treatment after friends and physicians had given up all hope, the indisputable evidence of which can always be furnished. Invalids, however reduced or despairing, are invited to call, and may be assured that no encouragement will be given or expense incurred, without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

We commend the following unparalelled case of ulceration of the right lung, involving doubtless the pleura, to the attentive perusal of consumptives The inclemency of the two past seasons have produced an occasional cold, but revived none of the old symptoms. The Logan Co Republican says: Mr. More is well known to us and to the County: his statement is entitled to all confidence. No facts can be better attested.

Union t'p, Logan Co, O. Feb. 1857.

Dr. Tubbs—Dear Sir: When I saw you in July last, I was in a very feeble condition. I had had a violent cough for the eight months previous, accompanied by a discharge of enormous quantities of putrid matter, such as issues from an old sore. Sometimes it was tinged with blood. The accumulation of matter in the chest became so great as to cause an enlargemsnt externally of the breast or side.—When the abcess broke, the flow of matter was so profuse as nearly to cause suffocation.

After expectorating thus freely, swelling would subside The pus would then gradually collect again, producing the same fullness, and followed by a most copious discharge as before. This continued for about four months, and until after I commenced your treatment. I was reduced in flesh, had night sweats, and my ankles and lower limbs swelled so large that bandaging was resorted to in order to reduce it. My cough was continuous, some nights depriving me almost altogether of rest or sleep. Improvement was gradual, but continued after seeing you until I got entirely rid of my sweats, cough, and expectoration, also well to a great degree of the side, and am again as fleshy as is usual for me when in health. So far the severe weather of winter has produced no return of my old symptoms, and health and strength remain comfortably good. I had no expectation of ever again being as well as I am now. I now furnish this that others may know what means were employed during my recovery. Having resided forty years in Logan county, I am well known to its citizens, to whom reference may be had. Yours truly, SAMUEL MORE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are sure to bring on Miscarrige, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue in Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disrodered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agent for this country.

JOB. MOSES,

Late L. C. BALDWIN & Co,

Rochester, N.Y.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by C. L. KAISER, Rochester, Pa.

Wolesale Agents FLEMING BROTHER. Pittsbugh Pa. Dec. 12

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Cross, sr, deceased, late of Brighton township, Beaver county, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. RACHEL CROSS, Exec'x.

Nov. 18, 1857. DAVID CROSS, Exec'r.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, Martha W. Snitger, left my bed and board, without any provocation, on the 9th of November, 1857, this is to warn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her.

Beaver, Nov. 16, '57. SIMON SNITGER.

NEW FALL AND

WINTER GOODS,

M'CONNELL & BENTEL'S.

FREEDOM, PENN'A.

Are now opening a new and splendid

Stock of Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

HARDWARE,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS and CAPS,

QUEENSWARE,

GROCERIES—a full assortment always on hand.

We invite all to call and see for themselves, as we charge nothing for showing goods.

☞ All kinds of country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M'CONNEL & BENTEL.

Freedom, Oct. 14, '57.

THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION

PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

The blood is the life-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the veins its distributors, and the intestines the channel through which the waste matter rejected in its productions is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating the excretions.

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable dangerous maladies; but whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistance to ordinary preparations, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and unerring remedy.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, these Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing Jaundice, Bilious Remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of gorh et. n

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Unless the bowels perform their functions properly, the whole body suffers. Tens of thousands die annually of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Chronic Constipation, and other diseases of these waste pipes of the system. The effect of the Pills upon all intestinal disorders, whether casual or epidemic, is a phenomenon in medicine. By following the printed directions, the most alarming cases of bowel complaint are promptly controlled.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

The local debility and irregularities which are the especial annoyances of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being, and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alternative.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Asthma,	Diarrhœa,	Indigestion,
Bowel Comp'ts,	Dropsy,	Influenza,
Coughs,	Debility,	Inflammation,
Colds,	Fever and Ague,	Veneral Affc'n
Chest Diseases,	Female Compl'ts,	Piles,
Costiveness,	Liver Compl'ts,	Headaches,
Worm, all kinds,	Lowness of	Law'd wean's
Dyspepsia,	Spirits.	

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, anp 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world in boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver, is an authorized Agent for the sale of these medicines.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes,

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. feb.18

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

DE MAINTIENDRAI

THE PEABODY LOAN.

We condense the following from Saturday's Philadelphia Ledger.

"One of the most princely and magnificent loans of modern times, all things considered, was that million sterling advanced by the Bank of England to the house of Peabody & Co., the American Bankers of London. The Bank was violating its charter, and the whole amount of that violation at that time was only £2,000,000, one half of which was thus in one moment given to support American credit and American commerce. Hundreds of English houses have been allowed to fail, probably quite as solvent and wealthy as this This is no doubt the largest amount of assistance granted to any single firm.

"The first and most important fact to be realized is that it showed more confidence in American ability and character than Americans themselves would have shown. No matter what other fears or friendships lay at the bottom of it, there can be no doubt that they took a more hopeful view of American securities and engagements than our own panic stricken capitalists would have done The Bank of England felt sure of two things before they advanced one cent—first, that it would get all its money back, and then that the assistance given would carry the American house through. We do not know that the history of commerce could show another such an advance in such circumstances. No other bank in the world would have done this at such a time. No doubt they took what they esteemed ample security, and it was to the credit of the Peabodys to be able to offer what would satisfy such critical inspectors. But the taking of such securities, however large a margin they may have left for failures, shows a strong confidence in America as possessing rapidly increasing wealth, whose stocks would, for the most part, form an ample security, and whose affairs wanted only a little time to bring them round again. In all this they were right in the main, though sanguine. American capitalists rely too much on credit, and sweat their coin and capital girth over-work, but their projects only require this one thing to make them substantial, and hence when then the Bank of England put them in possession of capital, they become directly sound to a very great degree.

"But now as to *the causes* of all this confidence It was not the mere love of gain in the shape of interest. True, ten per cent. of $5,000,000 is $500,000 per annum—a snug sum. But they risk far more by an injudicious investment, especially while infringing their charter. The design clearly was *to uphold American credit and commerce generally*—American stocks and American bankers. Some have said that this is through fear rather than love. If so, it shows how much the course of trade has changed since 1837, when they left the three principal American houses fail without extending a helping hand to save them, though strongly urged to do so. It was unquestionably more from an extended view of English commercial interests than any other consideration. So it ought to have been. They would have been justly called to a very severe account to have suspended the laws of that country for any other purpose.

"The result of the whole is this; *English capital must and will find its way more and more into American investments*, because we only need capital to develope our resources. We have industry, enterpeise, skill and energy, and honesty beyond all other nations with which England deals, and *therefore* capital must pay better.

THE STRENGTH OF THE MORMONS.

The Sacramento *Age* thus speaks of the actual power of the Mormons:

At the order of their leader and prophet they can muster 15,000 men, armed with the most effective instruments of destruction. They have many thousands of the finest horses trained to camp service; they have a foundry where cannon and shells are cast; a powder mill and factory, where revolving rifles and pistols are manufactured equal to those made at Hartford. They have every munition of war and necessary provision and means of transportation within themselves, and even the women and children are instructed in the use of arms.

Add to this their geographical position. To reach Salt Lake from the East, it is necessary to pass through a cannon of twenty-miles, under hills so steep and rocky that a dozen men could hurl down an avalanche of stones on an approaching caravan; and even in the event of several thousand troops reaching the valley, the besieged, with their herds would take to the mountains, and, reinforced by their savage allies, would in turn besiege their besiegers, and cut off supplies until the invaders had starved out.

They have, it is said, 20,000 Indian allies, whom they are ready to furnish with arms and horses on an emergency. These Indians are partially instructed in the Mormon religion—enough to make them superstitious in regard to the God of a superior race, yet modifying none of their ferocity. With allies like these and fighting for their homes, and, according to the belief of the ignorant under the direct supervision of the God of Battles, and from the ramparts with which nature has surrounded them, it is easy to conceive what would be the fate of a few thousand troops who traveled a thousand miles to fight their own countrymen, brave as themselves, as well armed, better used to field life, and stimulated by the love of home and family, and assured of victory by the revelations of the prophets.

SKILL OF THE ANCIENTS.—The Egyptians manufactured perfumes so perfectly that some of their ancient ointment, preserved in an alabaster vase in a Museum in England, still retains a powerful odor, though it must be between two and three thousand years old.

☞The Harrisburg Telegraph publishes notices of intended applications to the next Pennsylvania Legislature for charters for twenty-two new banks, one for a general banking law, three for increased capital, and two for extension of charters.

☞Take care of your money now, and it will take care of you, when old.

☞Happiness can be made quite as well of cheap materials as dear ones.

CHEAP GOODS;

For Cash or Country Produce,

AT HIS STORE ON THIRD STREET,

BEAVER, PA.,

THE undersigned has received from Philadelphia his stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing all kinds usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. Also, Boots and Shoes, with a good lot of Sole Leather, French and Turnpico Morocco Skins; all of which will be sold as low as any in the market

☞Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves. BENJ. ADAMS.

Beaver, Nov. 4, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration (with the will annexed) having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of JOHN RHODES, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate, will present them to the subscriber, in Beaver, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Adm'r.

Nov. 11, 1857.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE subscribers will receive proposals up to the 1st day of January, 1858, for the building of a School House, in South Beaver Township, Section No. 4 Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on Henry Briggs, of Black Hawk, Beaver county, Pa.

The subscribers would also state that $200 dollars will be advanced to the Contractor, by giving approved security, for the erection of said building,

HENRY BRIGGS,
MICHAEL CONKLIN,
JOSEPH M'MILLEN,
Building Committee.

Nov. 18, '57.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having made sale of his Foundery in Bridgewater, and being desirous of closing up his business without delay, would respectfully request all knowing themselves indebted by note or book account to call and settle up their accounts, and by so doing will save cost.

My books and notes will be found at my residence in Beaver, and in my absence from home, at the office of J. Mourse, Esq.

Sept. 9, '57. L. WHITSELL.

N. B. I wish to be understood that unless the above notice is attended to a legal course will be pursued.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN CORN SHELLER.

Now on Exhibition at

NO. 65 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Warranted to shell 20 BUSHELS PER HOUR, in the hands of one man. This machine is certainly the invention of the age, combining everything that is useful with the durable and efficient.

We respectfully invite the Farmer, Mechanic, and Capitalist to a thorough trial of this machine. ☞CALL AND SEE.☜

☞State and County Rights for sale by the Agent. J. O. S. GOLDEN.

Sept. 9, 1857.

M. B. WELSH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(District Attorney.)

Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa.

July 15 1857, 1y.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS

AT C. HANSON LOVE'S

ORIGINAL SIGN OF THE 'BEE HIVE.'

No. 74 Market st. between 4th & Diamond, PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities, having purchased the LARGEST and most COMPLETE assortment of Dress Goods, Shawls, Talmas, Cloaks, scarfs, House Furnishing Goods, Mourning Goods, Needle Work, Hosiery, Ribbons, and a full assortment of all kinds of Domestic an every other article usually kept in a first class Dry Goods House. As many of the above articles were brought of the Importers, and at the large

Auction sales during last Week.

We are enabled to offer a good many articles at LESS than the Cost of IMPORTATION.

We would be pleased to have the PLEASURE or SHOWING OUR STOCK TO CUSTOMERS, and the public generally, as we think it would be to the advantage of all to call and EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES before purchasing elsewhere.

C. HANSON LOVE.

(Formerly Young, Stevenson & Love, and Love Brothers,) No. 74 Market street, between Fourth and the Diamond. Pitts. Sept 18, '57.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me for *medical services*, of longer standing than one year, will please call and settle the same, either by *payment* or *promissory note*, on or before the first day of January next after which I will submit all my old unsettled accounts into the hands of an agent for collection.

J. E JACKSON.

Fallston, Nov. 16. 1857.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Mrs. Jane Clark, dec'd, late of Marion township, Beaver co. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement. E. W. BARRIS, Executor.

Nov. 25, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Wm Robinson, late of Borough township, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber in said township. ELIZABETH LOGAN,

Nov. 25, 1857. Administratrix.

WILSON, CHILDS & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign & Domesti

DRY GOODS

No. 45, Wood Street, opposite St. Charles Hotel

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

ARE now receiving and will be ready to exhibit to the trade by the 10th of September, a very large and attractive stock of

Fall Dry Goods and Notions,

to which the attention of Merchants throughout the West is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 25, 1857.

BONNETS & RIBBONS.—We are receiving fresh supplies every week throughout the season, of the most fashionable styles.

June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

GLOVE leather patent tip Boots for Ladies at the Shoe store of

BARNES & NICHOLSON,
dol1 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, by

A. S. HARVEY,
July 15 '57 No. 3 Stewart's Row.

FAST Colored Lawns, from 6¼ cents up.
White Brilliants, from 10 cts up.
Figured do from 12½ cents up.
Embroideries, and all kinds of white goods at greatly reduced prices, for 30 days, at
July 22, '57. TAYLOR'S.

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 3d door below Merrick House New Brighton. apr19

KNIT Wool Goods.—Sacks, Hoods, Opera caps, cuffs, sleeves, Ladies' merino vests, victorines &c., just opened at TAYLOR'S.

THOS. KENNEDY, JR. ..... JOHN T. SHANE.

THOMAS KENNEDY, JR., & CO

Corner of Wood and 4th sts,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

LOOKING GLASSES,

AND FANCY GOODS.

Our stock of Imported and Domestic

Fancy and Variety Goods,

Including

PRINTS,
COMBS,
CLOCKS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
SILK and COTTON
HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS,
BUTTONS.
PORTMONNAIES,

And all articles in our line, is now large and varied. Additions are constantly being made direct from the Eastern manufacturers and Importers.

☞We earnestly solicit the attention of our former customers and buyers generally.

Pittsburgh Sept. 9, 1857.

HALL & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN HALL.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hat and Cap Manufacturers,

And Dealers in Furs, Trimmings, &c.

NO. 89 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Beaver, Nutria, Silk and Cassimere Hats of the latest styles; Soft Fur and Wool Hats of every quality and fashion; Silk and Mohair, Plush, Cloth and Oil and Silk Caps. A full assortment of Children's Fancy Caps; also Beaver and Felt Hats.

Ladies Furs of every style and quality.

☞Single Hats and Caps of every style required made to order with care and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, Sept 30.

BEAVE MACHINE WOR

Childs, M'Connell and Darraghs,

FOUNDERS

AND

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS

Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the

PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE

of Messrs. Craigo & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty five per cent lower than the Slide Valve Engine — Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines, Craigo & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines; Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Smith Rollers, Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Machinery; Pulleys and Shafting; Mulay, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c. besides many other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

Uniontown, December 21st, 1856.

Messrs. Childs, Woodworth & Co. Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over common engines are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and in, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,

R. L. BAKER
JACOB HENRICI.
Trustees

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as any other point. Our works are situated in Fallston, Pa on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh.

July 1, 1857.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste.

1st. Single gum teeth, on gold or silver plate

2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.

3d, Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.

Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to the Firm of Young & Thomas and late Wm. Thomas that they are requested to call at the store of P. B. Young, with whom I have left my Books, and make settlements of their accounts, up to the 20th of November, after which date, all amounts remaining unsettled, will be left with J. G. Bliss Esq. for settlement.

Beaver Oct. 12 '57. WILLIAM THOMAS.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

Just Received

AND FOR SALE LOW, BY

P. B. YOUNG,

At his old Stand, Corner of 3d and Elk sts,

BEAVER, PA.

THE following Patent medicines can always be had at Young's New Drug Store:

Keyser's Cough Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Sanford's Invigorator, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Railway's Resolvent, Relief and Pills, Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Woods's Hair Restorative, Prof. De Orath's Oil, Tobias' Liniment, Prof. Reed's Magnetic Oil, M'Lane's Vermifuge and Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge and Cough Balsam, Darley's American Heave Remedy, Seller's Cough Syrup and Vermifuge, Kennedy's Discovery, Swaim's Panacea, Myers' Extract of Rock Rose, Sine's Balsam Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoar Hound, Sine's Dysentary Compound, Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Petroleum, Boush's Worm Confections, Merchant's Garzling Oil, Jayne's Carminitive, Trask's magnetic Ointment, Nerve and Bone Liniment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Thompson's and Cook's Eye Water, Kaiser & Bros. Arnica Ointment, and many others too numerous to mention, always on hand. may 6,'57.

PERFUMERY and Flavoring Extracts can always be found at P. B. YOUNG'S.

AYER'S PILLS,

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases — Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Heartburn, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is like time of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the churches all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing heretofore known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified to the virtues of these Pills, we may mention

DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plenipotentiary to England.

The Right Rev. JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Catholic Bishop of Boston.

ALEX. DALLAS, Esq. Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by

HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America.

S. LEONARD & Co., Proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition every medicine is burdened with more or less of inert, nauseous and injurious qualities, by the each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of the crude compound are left behind, and the curative properties only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved, purely remedial, and the Pills a power, more powerful to eradicate to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As this is generally experienced that no medicine should be taken under the care of an attending physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have seperately published the formula by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if the composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mystery.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their conviction of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and use them more confidently, and are willing to certify that their cathartic virtues were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

In their powerful influence on the internal organs to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthful action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by forcing from the system such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1

SOLD BY

AGENTS—Young & Thomas Beaver, Dr. Smith Bridgewater; C. L. Kaiser, Rochester; Dr. Sargent New Brighton; John Black Darlington, and by all merchants everywhere. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER?

Use Kaiser's

CELEBRATED GERMAN ARNICA

OINTMENT

A sure and failing remedy for Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, sprains, pains, bruises, pain in the back, stiffness or numbness of the limbs, or weakness in the joints, swellings, sore throat, boils, scalds, cuts, old sores, frosted feet, neuralgic affections, &c., and in fact for all diseases which require an external application; as such it has no equal. The numerous remarkable cures effected by the use of the German Arnica Ointment, and the large and constantly increasing demand for the same, has led the Proprietors to bring this invaluable remedy before the public, and take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted.

Wm. Plate, of Bridgewater, Pa., writes to us: I have used Kaiser & Celebrated German Arnica Ointment for a very severe bruise, and it has effected an immediate cure; therefore, I feel it my duty to recommend this Ointment to all similarly afflicted. WM. PLATE.

Bridgewater May 9th '57.

Whitemaker

I have used Kaiser & Bro's Arnica Ointment, and believe it the best curative for a burn I have ever tried. S. H. DARRAGH.

Sharon, May 1st, 1857.

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by C. L. Kaiser & Bro., Druggists, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., Proprietors.

Agents for Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Clarke's Female Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Jayne's Family Medicines, and all other Patent Medicines of the day. June 3 1857

Just Received

At the Rochester Drug Store, Sign of the Golden Mortar.

10,000 Havanna Segars, different kinds.
1 doz Balm of Thousand flowers.
6 " queen fun
1 gross Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
5 " M'Lanes Pills and Vermifuge.
Dr. A. Jaynes Family medicines.
10 doz. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
2 casks Catawba Wine and Brandy.
6 doz Bowman's Vegetable Compound.
5 gross Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
Shoulder Braces of all descriptions.
1 gross Radway's Remedies.
1 " Perry Davis' Painkiller.
For sale low by

C. L. KAISER & BRO.

Proprietors of Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Charles Lukens, W. W. Lysle and Horace Beeson, doing business under the firm of Charles Lukens & Co. was dissolved on the 21st of September 1857. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Lukens & Beeson, who are duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

C. LUKENS,
W. W. LYSLE,
HORACE BEESON,

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at (may6,'57.) YOUNG'S.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Dr. Keyser, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and bloches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers,

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure he most desperate case of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary,—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonfull. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.
PRICE $1.

☞T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, General Ag'ts for Pa. For sale by WP Philips, Freedom; C L Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Flemming Federal St. Allegheny City, Maclay & Young, Beaver.

TO CASH BUYERS,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

THE season has arrived when our stock of Summer Goods *must and will be sold*. Cold weather in the early part of the season has left us with a stock of Summer goods, by far too large for this advanced time of Summer, and as we are determined to carry over *no goods* to another summer—thereby losing the use of our money for nearly a year—we will for Thirty days to come, sell at EASTERN COST, our stock of

Lawns, Brilliants, Challies, Debeges, Mantillas, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Fancy Silks. French Collars, Mohair mitts, Parasols,

and variety goods generally.

As a further inducement to purchasers, we will also sell at a *reduction* our stock of Domestic and Staple goods—such as Calicoes, Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Table Linens, and all goods usually kept in a dry goods store. As we are determined to close out our stock—*parcticularly light goods*—some good bargains may be expected.

T. M. TAYLOR,
July 22, '57. Rochester on the hill.

T. J. CHANDLER ..... M. E. GILLESPIE

A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, (late of Crostline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to full sets inserted in gold or silver plate. Also full or partial setts on gutta percha vase.

We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness. we invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to us by note or book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.

Rochester, Aug. 6, 1856—6 m.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d street The stock is lower than ever before offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.

Beaver, Dec. 13, 1854.

Low by the Piece.

100 pieces bleached muslins, assorted.
6 bales brown do do
200 pieces Cocheco and other prints.
50 pieces Lancaster ginghams.
June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

FRENCH leather Boots for Ladies and Misses, a new style for winter, made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

CORN CULTIVATORS—10 Expanding Cultivators, adapted to potato and corn crops, for sale by J. WARDROP,
jel5. 5th street

JOSEPH H. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857

OHN M. LUKENS, O. F. LUKENS, W. LUKENS

LUKENS & SONS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

Rochester, Pa Agents for steamer Michigan No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap2

NOTICE TO GARDENERS—300 N. Jersey bushel baskets; 10 doz Potato hooks; 12 doz Potato digging forks, for sale by

aug26 JAMES WARDROP.

SILKS—The largest and most beautiful stock of plain and figured Silks ever offered in his county, may be found at TAYLOR'S.

may 6

Glad News.

FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

BOWMAN'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and Lung Diseases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' sore throat, weakness of the chest, asthma, inward ulcer, spitting of blood, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, pain in the breast and side, hoarseness, catarrh and catarrhal affections, inflammation of the lungs, bleeding of the lungs, and such like. But its superior excellence is seen and tested in the more advanced effections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials:

Language is scarcely strong enough to tell the great power of this

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence on the community; they are but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession:

Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1856.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and hoarseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for coughs and hoarseness that is but, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. H. STOCKTON.

Pastor 1st Prot. Meth. Church.

From Judge Vanhorn, of the District Court at Cincinnatia.

Cincinnati, May 4, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for bronchitis and cough, and believe it to be the best medicine out for those diseases, and the only one I ever got to give me any permanent relief It will cure. I recommend it to the public as an honest and efficient medicine, and will perform what it is published to do. W. VANHORN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family, for coughs, colds and Ministers' sore throat and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

REV. J. GASTON.
Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church.
June 10, 1855. Cincinnati.

Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist preacher of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Finley.

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Diseased Throat and Lungs, of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.

Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FINLEY.

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says:

New York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got; and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as those afflicted with Lung diseases. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Beasor, of Cincinnati, says: [Extract from a letter.]

Bowman's Vegetable Compound contains a virtue which is not posses ed by any other popular medicine in my knowledge. It does not only smoothe the disease over, giving it only temporary relief (like most of patent medicines,) but it commences at the root of the disease, and performs a perfect cure.

G. W. BENSON, M. D.

Our space will not permit us to publish any certificates in full, but we would refer to the following persons, whose letters are in our possession, certifying to its worth:

Rev. Bishop Morris	Cincinnati,	
Rev. Robert Walker	do	
Rev. Joel Wrike	Covington,	
Rev. John Powell	Portsmouth,	
John L. M'Munkin	Bridge't,	
Henry L. Griffith, Esq.	Pittsburgh,	
B. B. Baker	Wheeling,	
Capt. E. Gordon	Pittsburgh,	
John T. M'Combs	do	
Mrs. Mary Morrow	N. Brighton,	
Mrs. M. Evans	do	
Robert Greenlee	Beaver.	
Isaac Sutherland	Vanport,	
Mrs. S. A. Gettys	Freedom,	
Silas Roberts,	Meadville,	
Henry Smith	New Castle,	
Mrs. Sarah Lowry	Lawrence co.	
Joseph P. Brown	do	
Martha A. Wilson	New Castle,	
Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston	Pittsburgh,	
T. C. Cunningham	Allegheny,	
Isaac Whitesides	do	
D. Maratta	Bridgewater,	
Rev. Wm. Smith	Louisville,	
Judge Keys	Cincinnati,	
Capt. Geo. Kennedy	Wellsville,	
James Wilkins	Allegheny,	
J. P. O'Neil	Steubenville,	
Rev. Henry Cline	Vennnee co.	
Dr. James Parsons	Louisville,	
Rev. John Watkins	Maysville,	
Capt. Jacob Poe	Georgetown,	
James L. Dodds	Butler co.	
Ex-Gov. Wm. Bigler	Penn'a	
Rev. G Sechou	Louisville.	

Bowman's Vegetable Compound sold by Druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

C. L. Keyser is our agent at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Retail merchants can be supplied at our wholesale prices, by C. L. Kaiser. Also H. T. & J. Reeves, New Brighton. Forrest all orders for medicine to D. H. M. Bowman & Co., New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., sole Proprietors. Agents wanted in every village in the United States and Canadas. Apply by letter or otherwise to the proprietors.

Nov. 19, 1856.

LIME! LIME!

To the Public.

THE undersigned having finished two LIME KILNS, on the farm formerly belonging to Samuel Johnston, Vanport, would respectfully inform the Public, that he is prepared to furnish almost any quantity wanted at the shortest notice. The Lime is of the best quality, and nearly three-fourths of a mile nigher Beaver than any other in the vicinity. J. J. POWER

Refer to Hugh Anderson, Beaver; B S Ranger, Bridgewater; or John Stiles, Rochester.

☞Address, Rochester, Pa. Apr 29, '57

Seminary Lesson.

QUESTION. How many Ladies are there At the Female Seminary in Beaver? ANSWER. One Hundred.

QUESTION. Would it be a desirable location for an Oculist or Eye Doctor? Ans. No, sir.

QUESTION. Why not? Ans. Because the Ladies all wear fine Bar Drops, which they get cheap at the establishment of WM. PLATE, in Bridgewater. He also deals largely in Finger Rings, Pins, Gold and Silver Watches, all cheap very cheap, for Cash. July 22, '57.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the Northwest corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him

Beaver, May 9, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.

A NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received at the corner of Market and Bridge streets, Bridgewater, Pa. I have just received and am now opening a very desirable stock of goods suitable for the present and coming season, to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public in general to an examination, as I feel confident it will compare in quality and price to any other house in this vicinity.

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

I would especially invite the ladies to call and examine my stock of silk, French merinoes, all wool delaines, chalmeres, coburgs, poplins, Persian cloths, Persian twills, ginghams, chambros, paper cambrics, cambric, jaconet, swiss and mull muslins, shawls, dress trimmings, lace fringes, bonnet ribbon, sleeves, collars, waist bands, hose &c Also a large assortment of men and boys wear, consisting of black and colored French cloths, doe skins fancy, cassimeres, tweeds, cords, jeans, satin and fancy vestings, rett shirts and drawers, silk cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, suspenders, comforts &c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Colored, white and barred flannel, canton flannels, linseys, Mexa and bleached muslins, shirting checks, drilling, ginhgams, tickings &c. Boots and shoes for men, boys, misses and children, for dur